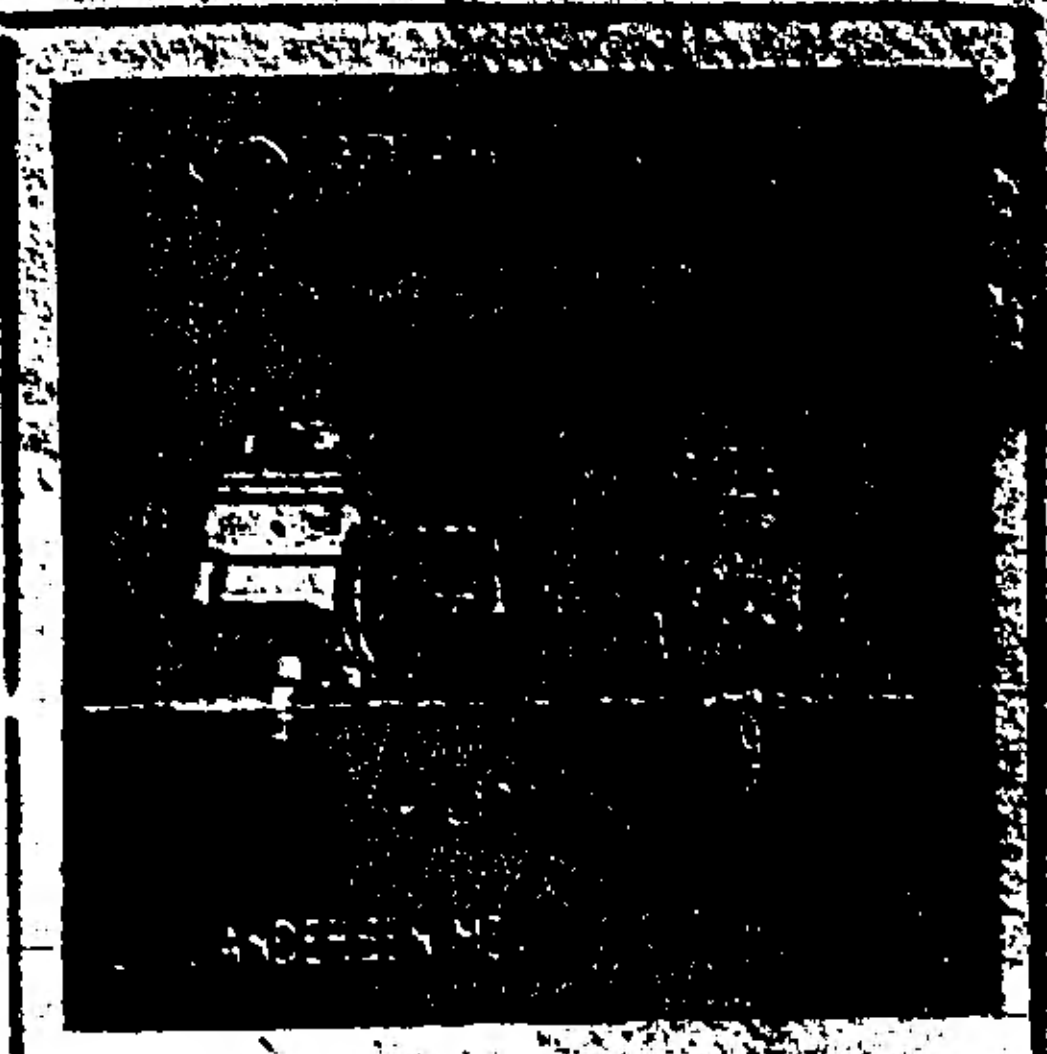


The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861)



69191 三拜禮 號八廿月七英港 星期三, JULY 28, 1920. 日三十月六 SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS. \$35 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

PREMIER'S SECRET OVER DELAY

London, July 26.
In the House of Commons, replying to Lord Cavendish-Bentinck, Mr. Lloyd George greatly regretted that it would be impossible to carry the Irish Bill before the adjournment, but it would be pressed forward with all possible despatch when the House reassembled.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE.

London, July 26.
In the House of Commons, in reply to a motion by Mr. Devlin for the adjournment of the House to call attention to the events in Belfast and the failure of Government to protect Catholics, Sir Hamar Greenwood said the soldiers and police would deal with mobs, whether Protestant or Catholic, exactly alike. There were five battalions of infantry in Belfast and three others available if required. Warships were near by and there were 1,155 police. The Government had done everything possible and had prevented one of the greatest catastrophes that could have befallen Ireland in the shape of a massacre of thousands and a devastating civil war. He emphatically refuted the suggestion that reprisals were any part of the Government's policy. The police and military had shown the sternest impartiality.

Sir Hamar Greenwood referred to the Committee of all creeds and parties established in Derry after the disturbances. He said it had been successful and all Municipalities had been asked to establish similar Committees, but nearly all had refused to consider the question. He gladly noted that in the recent riots in Belfast and Derry, Orangemen and Nationalists assisted the police and military in keeping the mobs apart. He wished men of all creeds in the parts of Ireland would assist in putting down crime.

Replying to an interjection, "Withdraw the Army," Sir Hamar Greenwood said in such an event the future of Ireland would be incredibly sad. He was sure that as soon as Irishmen united in trying to govern the country, the House and Great Britain would be only too willing to meet their views.

Sir Hamar Greenwood added that 18 men and women were killed in Belfast and 200 wounded. There were 200 arrests made.

Mr. Devlin's motion was rejected by 212 votes to 42.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

COMING CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

London, July 26.
In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Donald Maclean, Mr. Lloyd George confirmed the report that the Soviet had accepted the British proposal of a Conference in London, and suggested that representatives of the leading Entente Powers should attend. The Government was communicating with the Allies on the subject.

Replying to Mr. Short, Mr. Lloyd George said the Russian Trade Delegation had been told it must not come to England until there was a definite assurance that Russia would not invade Poland. That assurance having now been given, he expected the delegates would now proceed to England to continue the negotiations. He was very hopeful of peace.

THE BOLSHEVIEK HOPES.

London, July 26.
Mr. Lloyd George and M. Millerand are conferring at Boulogne to-morrow. Their decisions are anxiously awaited. It is becoming evident that the Bolsheviks hope to come to London on an equal footing with the Allies and are meanwhile strengthening their position everywhere, especially in the Poland border states. A note of alarm has already been sounded from Lithuania, where the Bolsheviks, despite the recent Treaty, have established Soviet rule.

HIGH COST OF TRAVELLING.

INCREASED RAILWAY FARES ADVISED.

London, July 25.
As anticipated, the report of the Advisory Committee on Railway rates recommends from August 5 an increase in ordinary passenger tickets, which are now 50 per cent. above pre-war fares, to 75 per cent., as well as an increase in season tickets varying from 10 to 20 per cent. on present fares and various increases in workmen's fares, some of which, the report says, have been unjustifiably low, with a maximum increase to 200 per cent. above pre-war rates.

The Government's decision on the report is expected on Wednesday. Meanwhile public agitation against the raising of fares in the middle of the holiday season is unabated.

COAL MINERS TURNED DOWN.

A SERIOUS CRISIS THREATENED.

London, July 26.
The Government to-night informed a deputation of the Miners' Federation of its unqualified rejection of the demand for an increase in wages of two shillings a week and the reduction of the price of household coal by fourteen shillings a ton. This claim was formulated with the object of absorbing a surplus estimated at £44,000,000.

The Executive subsequently decided to convene a National Conference for August 12, when arrangements will probably be made for a strike. A serious crisis is threatened by the

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMPLEX POLISH SITUATION.

THE ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

London, July 26.
There are many complexities in the situation in Poland. Despite the offer of an armistice, fierce fighting continues, and accounts regarding the results are hopelessly contradictory. There is much discussion in the newspapers concerning the attitude of Germany, which, besides proclaiming neutrality, has declared against allowing Entente troops to traverse German territory en route to Poland or for transferring to Poland arms and munitions which under the Treaty of Versailles should be handed over to the Allies. Moreover, Germany has asked permission to raise a special force to defend the East Prussian frontier against the Bolsheviks. Simultaneously the dockers of Danzig have refused to unload a Dutch ship laden with munitions for Poland. Thus the situation is such as to create a strong suspicion that Germany is seeking to profit by the Allied difficulties in Poland to extort concessions; for example, with regard to disarmament in the Polish corridor in Upper Silesia. It is noteworthy that the command of the German forces in East Prussia is entrusted to General Dassel, who actually participated in the Kapp revolt.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

MORE REMARKABLE EXPERIMENTS.

St. John's, July 26.
The wireless telephone experiments mentioned on July 22 continue. The Premier (the Hon. Richard Squires) and Sir Patrick McGrath (President of the Legislative Council) conversed without difficulty with the Victorian when 600 miles off Cape Race, cordially welcoming Lord Burnham and his co-delegates. Colonel Parkinson, the representative of the Canadian Press aboard the Victorian, telephoned a complimentary message from the Canadian Press. The Victorian heard the National Anthem sung from Oshelsford, a distance of 2,100 miles.

ARCHBISHOP NOT WANTED.

London, July 25.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Inskip regarding the violent anti-British speeches of the Roman Catholic Archbishop Mannix of Melbourne, in the United States, Mr. Lloyd George said the Government had now decided that Mannix be not allowed to land in England, as contemplated.

THE MANDATES.

London, July 26.
In the House of Commons, replying to Major the Hon. Ormsby Gore, Mr. Lloyd George said it was unlikely that the mandates for the mandated territories would be ready for submission to the Council of the League of Nations at San Sebastian on July 30.

COUNTY CRICKET.

London, July 26.
Kent beat Surrey by an innings and 32 runs. Fairweather took 6 wickets for 22 and 4 for 36, whilst Woolley took 4 for 31 and 4 for 29. Warwick beat Leicester by nine wickets. Hants beat Worcester by an innings and 138 runs.

LABOURITE'S UNOPPOSED RETURN.

London, July 26.
Mr. Evan Davies (Labourite) has been returned unopposed for Ebbw Vale, vice Mr. Richards, resigned.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ARCHBISHOP MANNIX REPUDIATED.

Melbourne, July 25.
Mr. W. M. Hughes, speaking at Bendigo, vigorously denounced Archbishop Mannix's utterances in America. He said: "I want to tell the American people that Australia repudiates him (loud cheers). The Australians look to America for a continuance of the present cordial relations. We intend to remain part of the British Empire. We want to trade with America, whose destiny coincides with ours on the Pacific. It is intended to appoint a High Commissioner in America, who will be able to speak authoritatively when a man like Mannix makes utterances repugnant to Australia."

WORLD'S HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

New York, July 23.
Mr. C. B. Cochran has made an offer of \$50,000 to Jack Dempsey, heavyweight champion of the world, to fight Georges Carpentier in London at the end of the year.

AMERICAN RAILWAYMEN.

Chicago, July 25.
The Railway Unions have decided to bring their case before the Labour Board again.

OBITUARY.

London, July 25.
The late Mr. de Journal, first came to Hongkong about eighteen or nineteen years ago as an assistant in the Banque de l'Indo Chine, rising to the position of assistant manager. About three years ago, when the Hongkong branch of the Banque Industrielle de Chine was opened, Mr. de Journal was appointed its first manager, a position he continued to hold up to the day of his death. His wife and two daughters recently went to Europe for a holiday and are at present staying in Paris. Much sympathy will be felt for them in their bereavement.

The deceased was one of the keenest supporters of the Hongkong Jockey Club, taking up racing about three years ago, in company with Mr. Paul Kremer. His pony, Marie, was a well-fancied contestant at the last race meeting and also figured in the recent Gymnasium. In the early days of his residence in Hongkong, his family were always prominently identified here, and in many other ways his early demise is a real loss for the Colony.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN THE NORTH.

Shanghai, July 27.
In reply to the request jointly made by the Mongolian Princes for retaining Chu Shu-tsang as Resident Commissioner in Inner Mongolia, the President said that Chu will be given a higher post in Peking but not a word is said in regard to the present crisis.
On receiving a report from the Commissioner-in-Vladivostok to the effect that the Japanese have kept a Chinese gunboat in custody, and also damaged the Consulate, the State Department has demanded an explanation from the Japanese Legation.
It is reported that the Diplomatic Corps holds the view that Chu Shu-tsang cannot be recognized as a political offender, and no shelter will be given to him in the Legation limits.
Tao Kwan and Chong Juk-lin have proposed that Li Shun, Tsuchun of Kiangsu, should be asked to organize a new Cabinet.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

STRAITS GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Singapore, July 27.
H. E. the Governor left to-day on a long tour of the F.M.S.

PAINTERS' STRIKE OVER.

Singapore, July 27.
The strike of painters and others in the docks is over. Several Chinese have been convicted of posting notices urging a continuation of the strike.

DEATH OF BANK MANAGER.

MR. DE JOURNAL'S SUDDEN DEMISE.

It is our very unpleasant duty to record the sudden death of another well-known Hongkong resident, in the person of Mr. Marcel Roussé de Journal, the local manager of the Banque Industrielle de Chine. The news was received by his many friends this morning with the deepest regret not only on account of his unexpectedness but because Hongkong loses one of its most popular and highly respected French residents.

Mr. de Journal had not been feeling in the best of health for some time past and he recently made a trip to Haiphong in the hope that the sea voyage would result in an improvement. Right up till yesterday Mr. de Journal was at work as usual and seemed to be in fairly good health. In company with the French Consul, Mr. G. Hauchecorne, and party of friends, Mr. de Journal paid a visit to Re-pulse Bay last evening, but on returning home he complained to Mr. Hauchecorne that he was not feeling in the best of health. Mr. Hauchecorne volunteered to stay with him for the night, but the deceased thought he would soon be all right and preferred to be left alone. In the early hours of this morning, however, Mr. Hauchecorne was telephoned to by Mr. de Journal, the latter complaining of feeling much worse. Soon after Mr. Hauchecorne's arrival with medical assistance, the deceased suddenly passed away, death being due to heart failure. Deceased was 45 years of age.

The late Mr. de Journal first came to Hongkong about eighteen or nineteen years ago as an assistant in the Banque de l'Indo Chine, rising to the position of assistant manager. About three years ago, when the Hongkong branch of the Banque Industrielle de Chine was opened, Mr. de Journal was appointed its first manager, a position he continued to hold up to the day of his death. His wife and two daughters recently went to Europe for a holiday and are at present staying in Paris. Much sympathy will be felt for them in their bereavement.

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THE CORONET.

A FINE FILM.

Goldwyn is with us again. To the list of film successes which he has presented to Hongkong cinema-goers through the medium of the Coronet Theatre must be added a prominent place his latest production, "The Flame of the Desert," which reveals another instance of the artistic temperament which characterizes all his productions. A full moon, casting its silvery light over an eerie expanse of desert relieved by a few tall and ghostly palm trees; and in this Oriental setting, an English girl, her romantic mind turned, if not by the moon then by the subtle music played by an Egyptian attendant, being made love to by an Egyptian highly placed in the official life of his country—this picture and others reeled off in this production convey vividly to the imagination a conception of an alluring Egyptian night, when, under a calm exterior, is borne the spirit of native unrest. Into this background of political intrigue is woven the love story of an Englishwoman and an Egyptian delightfully depicted to be no other than Essad Pasha, the Head of the Egyptian Delegation to England. But East is East, and West is West, and love has to succumb to national and racial pride. With a careful regard for detail, the producers have succeeded in their endeavour to bring about atmospheric effect, and the picture may be classed as one of the finest that has been shown. That talented artist, Geraldine Farrar, whose work in the "Joan the Woman" is still remembered, has in the present production an appropriate character in the role of "Lady Channing," the romantic English girl. Those who have never seen her in this picture have missed the best demonstration of her charming personality.

We understand that "The Flame of the Desert" will be given a run of a further three nights.

family were always prominently identified here, and in many other ways his early demise is a real loss for the Colony.

INTERPORT TENNIS.

SHANGHAI ANXIOUS TO PLAY HONGKONG.

Local tennis players will be interested to learn that the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association is anxious to arrange regular interport matches with Hongkong, and that with this end in view it has addressed a communication on the subject to the Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Cricket Club, who has in turn called a meeting of representatives of all local tennis clubs to consider the matter.

In his letter, the Hon. Secretary of the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association suggests that the proposed matches might take place either between teams of six players each or on the Davis Cup system—possibly one match each year, first at one port and then at the other. The Committee of the Association puts forward these suggestions in a general way and before details are discussed is anxious to learn whether Hongkong considers the idea a good and practicable one. The Committee feels sure that such matches would evoke very great interest in Shanghai and would tend to improve the standard of tennis in the Far East, and seeing that it is possible to arrange for cricket, polo and lawn bowls teams to visit different ports it should be even easier to do so for lawn tennis, in view of the great popularity of the game and the large number of players.

The letter is addressed to the Hongkong Cricket Club because the writer is not aware whether there is a Lawn Tennis Association here, but it is suggested that the idea of the Shanghai Committee is to hold matches between teams representing the tennis-playing communities of each port rather than between teams which only represent individual Clubs.

The Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Cricket Club has circulated the various Clubs of the Colony on the subject, intimating that a meeting will be held at the H.K.C.C. Pavilion on Monday, 8th August, at 5.30 p.m. for the purpose of discussing the whole question.

TO MARINERS.

Notice is given that a Black light-buoy has been established on the eastern side of the fairway in the Whampoo, abreast of Woosung Creek. This buoy, which is to be known as the Woosung Creek Buoy, is moored in 30 feet of water at low water of spring tides and shows a white light occulting every 8 seconds, thus—Light 3 seconds; Eclipse 4 seconds. From the buoy, Woosung Light-buoy bears N. 13° E. magnetic, distant 1.1 miles. Notice is also given that the Pitman Light-buoy, situated on the northern side of Pitman King Island, Yangtze River, has been moved, owing to the washing away of the river bank. From the new position of the Beacon, Pitman King Island Surveying Beacon bears S. 32° 10' E. magnetic, distant 2.14 miles.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 34/11 1/2d.

THE WEATHER.

2 p.m. Barometer: 29.65. Temperature: 86. Humidity: 63.

DON'T FORGET.

10 P.M.
Theatre Royal—Loyland Hodgson Company—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—8.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hong Kong Theatre—8.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Cinema Theatre—8.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Cinema Theatre—8.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Cinema Theatre—8.15 and 9.15 p.m.

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THE NEW CHINESE MEDICAL THERAPY NO. 1 THERAPY NO. 2 THERAPY NO. 3

HOUSING FIASCO.

SCHEMES GALORE BUT LITTLE BUILDING.

The Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., writes in a Home paper:—When one considers the various schemes of reconstruction which have been put before the country and seeks to discover the progress which has been made with them, one is brought to the inevitable conclusion that never in the whole history of the country has there existed a Government more prolific in words and less capable of translating them into deeds.

One of the most vital and urgent before the country to-day is the housing problem, and if we judged the progress made towards its solution by the amount of official breath and printer's ink expended upon it, we might be led to believe that something of a very definite character had been achieved.

The Prime Minister himself set the ball rolling with eloquent and picturesque descriptions of the houses which would be built with such speed that before we knew what was happening the shortage of accommodation would utterly disappear, and since then the Ministry of Health has published voluminous statistics of housing schemes submitted by local authorities all over the country. It is indeed cheering to read that in this place plans for one hundred and four houses have been submitted and approved; and that in another place plans for two hundred houses have been submitted—and approved; but one's cheeriness is somewhat damped when the succeeding column, devoted to the number of houses tendered for, is of necessity left a hopeless blank.

It is a comparatively easy thing, and certainly a very interesting occupation, to prepare housing schemes, and if you approach the Ministry of Health on the subject they will doubtless tell you, with a glow of pride, that they have received no fewer than nine thousand schemes, which include plans for over one hundred and seventy thousand houses. They will even go further, if you press them, and tell you that many tenders have been submitted and approved (although, in comparison with the number of plans approved, these tenders are very few). But if you press your inquiry still further, and seek to discover how many houses have actually been built, you will find the number is very small, and you will discover that the number in course of erection is also very small and that the number likely to be erected under the present scheme either in the near or distant future is equally small.

DANGER TO PUBLIC HEALTH. The housing problem is rapidly reaching a crisis, and the seriousness of the crisis cannot be exaggerated. We are now in the second summer after the Armistice; our great armies are demobilised, and the lack of accommodation, which was serious before our troops were disbanded, is now an exceedingly serious matter. The overcrowding which exists to-day is a grave threat to the health of the nation; there are thousands of cases in which families are herded together in one or two small rooms and so scarce is even this inadequate accommodation that there are people only too ready to pay the workhouse authorities for permission to occupy a cubicle in a poorhouse. A moment's consideration will make it evident to anyone that such appalling overcrowding as exists to-day is calculated to breed and encourage an epidemic of disease more serious than any with which we have been faced since the Great Plague.

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There is no denying the fact that the Government's housing scheme is an utter failure, and it is of paramount importance that an alternative scheme should be put into operation immediately. It is time that the Government awoke to the fact that mere plans for houses are not habitable—it is houses built with bricks and mortar that we want and must have with the least possible delay.

NATIONAL LOAN IMPERATIVE. The great outstanding flaw in the present scheme is the fact that the local authorities whilst showing the greatest enthusiasm in the matter, are unable to build houses for the simple reason that, with a few negligible exceptions, they find it impossible to raise the necessary money, and the explanation for this is not far to seek. In the first place the competition between the various authorities to raise loans to make money dear, and in the second place, those districts where houses are most urgently required are populated by people least able to advance the necessary sums. Take Swindon as an example. This town has a population of between 56,000 and 57,000, for the most part comprised of railway workers, who are manifestly unable to advance any considerable amount of money for the building of houses; therefore, the Swindon scheme falls down through lack of capital.

The whole conception of the present scheme is wrong, and the only thing to be done, if we are ever to see any new houses, is for the Government itself to undertake the raising of the necessary funds by inaugurating a national loan and apportioning the money to the various local authorities according to their needs. The financial difficulties overcome, the Government would then be well advised to mobilise all the building resources of the country and direct their distribution. And having done this, the Government must see to it that the Ministry in charge does not in its zeal to achieve its own particular ideals, put any unnecessary brake upon the efforts of the local authorities to bring the scheme to fruition.

HOW NOT TO DO IT. Bedford provides an admirable example of how things should not be done. In October, 1917, the Bedford Town Council met to consider the housing problem and since November, 1918, it has been in communication with the authorities in London on the subject, and from the epitome of the transactions which have taken place between that date and April of this year one would certainly have some excuse for imagining that the one thing the officials in town desired to do was to frustrate the building of any houses in Bedford.

The cost of building a house to-day is about three times as great as it was in 1914—there is

GENERAL NEWS.

WAR TROPHIES REJECTED.

Lambeth Borough Council have refused an offer made by the military authorities of four German guns to be placed in the parks. They state that they are by no means unmindful of the sacrifices of the soldiers, by whose valour the guns were captured, yet they do not think that the public parks are the most fitting places for the exhibition of trophies recalling the suffering and sorrow caused by the war.

FAMOUS AIRMAN'S WEDDING. Major Sir C. J. Q. Brand, D.S.O., the South African airman who, with Colonel Sir P. Van Ryneveld, flew from England to the Cape, was married at Goodmayes, near Ilford, recently, to Miss Maria Vaughan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan, of Somerset House, Goodmayes. Colonel Sir P. Van Ryneveld was best man. Among the presents was a silver salver from the 6th Air Brigade.

HONOUR FOR "RANJ". After holding an Investiture at Buckingham Palace recently the King received the Maharajah Jam Sahib Nawabnagar, better known in the cricket world as "Ranjit," and invested him with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire. Colonel Sir James Dunlop Smith, Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India, was present at the investiture of the Indian Prince, who appeared at the Palace clad in gorgeous Indian robes.

WARNING TO VISITORS TO INDIA. The following notice has been issued by the India Office:—The Secretary of State for India desires to warn intending visitors to India of the difficulties which they are likely to meet with, not only on account of the shortage of hotel accommodation in that country, but also in obtaining return passages from India next spring owing to the demand for homeward passages being likely to exceed the supply. There are at present only two hotels in Bombay, apart from certain temporary arrangements for accommodating travellers which can no longer be continued, and there is therefore grave danger that passengers arriving at Bombay next cold weather may find themselves unable to obtain accommodation at any hotel.

an all-round increase in the cost of building materials, and in some instances it is more than 400 per cent; consequently, the economic question of rents will have to be given further and very serious consideration, but the outstanding business of the moment is to adopt a scheme which will ensure the immediate erection all over the country of the necessary houses—only by this means can be averted a crisis which threatens to have the most serious results.—The Sunday Times.

NOTICES.

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TWO KINDS OF TYRANNY.

DANGERS OF STATE-SOCIALISM.

Dean Inge, delivering the annual address to the Victoria Institute, London, said that the German description of the late war as a trial of strength between Discipline and Liberalism was perhaps the truest statement of the issue that had yet been made. After discussing the tyranny of the elaborate scientific organisation of Germany, he proceeded:—We on the contrary, represent the democratic principle in its strength and weakness. Our organisation is loose and slovenly; we can only mobilise our resources slowly and at enormous cost; our policy was vacillating and inconsistent, and constantly interfered with by the necessity of considering public opinion, and buying off recalcitrant sectional interests. On the other hand, we are perhaps less likely to commit great national crimes; and our neighbours know that they have nothing to fear from us.

DISILLUSIONED BY RECENT EVENTS.

"I must confess," added the Dean, "that in my own mind the balance inclines less decidedly on the side of liberty than it would have done had I written this paper a few years ago. I have not lost my faith in religious liberty, or my horror of priestly domination, the worst of all forms of tyranny. But I have been disillusioned by recent developments of democracy in England, France, and America. I am no more a pro-German than Plato was a pro-Spartan; but I sympathise with his distaste for American democracy as he knew it, and with his dream of a highly organised State in which those should rule who have learned to rule, and in which each citizen shall have his work assigned to him. Order is not better than freedom; but anarchy may destroy more effectively than a habit of obedience.

So perhaps my prejudice in favour of discipline in political and social life may counterbalance my prejudice in favour of liberty in the world of thought. SOCIALISM HARDEST OF ALL GOVERNMENTS.

There can be no greater mistake, in my opinion, than to suppose that the trend of our age before the war and in Britain was towards Socialism. State-Socialism is the apotheosis of discipline and the negation of freedom. It is the hardest of all hard forms of government. It ruthlessly suppresses the inclinations of the individual, subordinating him entirely to the interests of the State. It regulates every detail of his life—if it ever establishes itself it will certainly be obliged to regulate marriage and the number of births. It will crush all revolts, whether of individuals or of classes, by simply condemning the rebels to exclusion from its organisation—that is to say, to banishment or starvation. It would be tremendous tyranny, but it might be a magnificently ordered, scientific State.

Now this ideal does not appeal to our contemporaries for its own sake. To the masses it is abhorrent, not only in England, but to a less extent even in Germany. It becomes a Socialistic State, it will be because we feel our existence threatened by another nation, or by sectional anarchism at home. It may be that the spirit of nationalism will end in a victory for State-Socialism everywhere—such a form of government is the logical outcome of fierce and aggressive patriotism in any country—and of the conditions imposed by it upon its neighbours. But it is not the ideal of the masses anywhere, and would only be accepted by them after a hard struggle.

LIKE INDIVIDUALISM RUN MAD. What we usually call Socialism is more like individualism run mad. It is anarchic and anti-nomian, sentimental and emotional, a sort of completely secularised primitive Christianity. For it is strong in "love of the brethren," and in discountenancing private ambition. It respects all discipline, except that of the trade unions, which is submitted to for the same reason that makes the German democratic submit to military rule—namely, because he has enemies whom he wants to conquer or against whom he wants to protect himself.

The aspirations of our age in Great Britain have been for fuller and freer life for the individual. Nationalism is, for us, the real enemy; and it is the enemy because it logically leads to a hierarchical State-Socialism, in which the individual is sacrificed to the State, the form of government which abhors all he dreams.

I will not attempt to judge between these rival tendencies. Personally, I would rather be governed by a strong bureaucracy—honest, economical, and efficient—than be a prey to the sectional fanaticisms of trade unionists, syndicalists, and what not. But I believe that an omnipotent Socialist government would soon throttle all the life out of the people, and I should dread inexpressibly the perhaps inevitable alliance between the bureaucracy and a priesthood.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

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BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

DIFFICULTIES EXPLAINED:

In *Ways and Means* an article recently appeared on the relations of Britain and America, by Mr. J. Grant Forbes, of the American International Corporation. The opinions expressed in the contribution are of great interest, while the article should be studied as a whole. We give here some of the chief points made by Mr. Forbes:

For generations Great Britain kept aloof from European entanglements, in spite of a growing Empire and points of friction at almost every corner of her trade routes. To-day you are in the thick of it, your accumulated experience forcing you into a position of leadership and bowing the shoulders of your statesmen with the weight of their responsibilities. Not unnaturally, some of these responsibilities you would like us to share with you, and much ink has been used to prove that the days of our own aloofness are over. They may be passing, but they are not over, and this is a question, not of theory, but of fact.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S FAILURE.

You in the British Isles are strangely sensitive to the thought of London, the newspapers of which reach the uttermost point before they are a day old. This affords remarkable facilities for leadership in thought and action. Over the great areas of the United States, on the other hand the dynamic force required to mobilise public opinion is enormous. An idea must be forced almost to the point of fanaticism before it can scatter its seed and spread and prosper. In the nature of things it must be a simple, elemental idea that will readily appeal to all the diversified groups of our population, and such was not the case with the Treaty on which the President tried and failed to gain popular support over the heads of his Senate.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

A word in this connection very gingerly—upon the Irish question, that apparently British problem on which, to our disgust, voices from America have been so hysterically raised. Remember that we also have an Irish question, and that if even the most "hundred per cent" Americans yearn for a settlement of your Irish question, it is in the selfish hope that it will bring about the elimination of our own.

As you well know, the influence of the Irish, born or bred, upon our municipal governments, upon the press of our larger cities, even upon religion in one of its branches, is out of all proportion to their actual numbers. More, almost, than citizens of German origin, the Irish-Americans are "hyphenates," and, it is occasion requires, will put allegiance to the Emerald Isle before loyalty to the country which now protects them. Irish "independence" has a pleasant ring to the descendants or beneficiaries of the American Revolution, and it has been made the most of in true hysterical manner by its devotees. Further than that, it had been skillfully abetted by German sympathisers, who find in the eclipse of Kaiserism pretext to extol the virtues of self-determination, and thereby "do their bit" in the cause of Anglo-American misunderstanding.

LESSONS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

There is a peculiar analogy between the present pro-Irish propaganda in America and the sympathy shown by large sections of the British for the Southern States during our Civil War. If there can be absurdity in so tragic a situation, it is that whereas in the sixties the bulk of British opinion favoured secession—went so far, in fact, as to build commerce destroyers and subscribe copiously to Confederate loans—to-day the Irish-Americans are invoking self-determination to justify their secessionist cause and raise their funds, while little on nothing is heard of Ulster strenuously upholding its right not to secede! Our Civil War was one of the most difficult chapters in Anglo-American relations; it contains many lessons which should help us to steer in safety past the present obstacles.

FINANCIAL ASPECT.

There appears to prevail in England, and still more on the Continent, a belief that the United States is not doing its part in the financial rehabilitation of Europe. Persons who really know better persist in accusing us of forcing up the exchange value of the dollar to the detriment of our associates. It is true that the opening of

unlimited credit by our Government to the Allies during the war did enable them to pay for supplies at a relatively stable rate of exchange. But with the close of hostilities it became impossible, for countless reasons well known to Lombard Street, to continue this form of assistance, and economic law had to resume its inexorable course. You cannot raise the temperature of a room by holding a match under the thermometer. Similarly, the operation of economic law has prevented the making of loans on the grand scale so passionately advocated by many humanitarians.

AMERICAN MOBILE CREDIT EXHAUSTED.

The mobile credit of the United States is temporarily exhausted, as much now is evident to the most prejudiced observer. As a nation we have sought to avoid Mr. Lenin's facile methods of producing money by working the printing press overtime, and in the last analysis we have only one source of new wealth—the difference between production and consumption, the savings of the individual—the ultimate investor. Unfortunately, the most available savings, those of the richer capitalists, have been pre-empted by a super-tax scale more steeply graduated even than the British, to meet the service of our national debt and to pay for heavy public expenditure arising out of the war or the coming Presidential elections. Without going further into technicalities, with the best will in the world, we have not the liquid means to make the long-term advances which we have been advised it was our duty to furnish if Europe was to be saved.

PITILESS ECONOMIC DOCTRINE.

But Lombard Street knows that American financiers have spared no effort to devise means to extend help, and only in the face of impossibility were they obliged to speak in terms of rather pitiless economic doctrine. We may be told that eventually we are the losers, that without those credits our export trade cannot be maintained. If so, Kissmet. The pendulum must swing back, and even the most sanguine American pioneer of the foreign trade has by now abandoned hope of maintaining for ever an incredibly favourable trade balance. The sooner the stricken nations can do without our goods, the sooner they will be on their feet, and the sooner the whole world will be back on a normal basis.

ARMENIA.

To an Englishman, for instance, a mandate of Armenia might seem a very natural thing for us to undertake. But to an American, thinking in practical terms, the sense of inexperience, the doubt as to the effectiveness of the remedy, and, not least, the existence of sea communications 6,000 miles long, threatened vitally at two points, make such an adventure quite unthinkable. This is simply an example of the fundamental differences of point of view, due to differences of national experience and environment. Such instances might be multiplied indefinitely. Yet, if to-day a referendum were taken in each country to choose a partner with whom to "worry through" the unknown problems of the future, can there be any doubt as to the overwhelming result?

Therefore let us not judge each harshly or hastily, nor give aid and comfort to the "trouble makers." Let us "keep our shirts on"—which vulgar expression is understood on both sides of the water—and the present misunderstandings will be banished by commonsense, just as in the past many others, infinitely more serious, have been safely overcome.

DE VALERA IN TROUBLE.

A bitter feud between De Valera and the Irish-Americans, led by Judge Coghlan and Mr. John Devoy, editor of the *Irish World*, has culminated in sensational charges of misusing the funds subscribed for the Irish Republican bonds, says the *Daily News* correspondent in New York. According to Mr. Devoy, at least 50,000 dollars of this money, though given for employment in Ireland, was spent by De Valera in Chicago. Mr. Devoy further alleges that the arrangements made by Irish-American politicians for an Irish resolution to appear in the Republican platform were wrecked by De Valera's insistence that the word "Republic" should be used. It is hinted that the collapse of Mr. Hiram Johnson's candidature for the Presidency was due to this quarrel.

NORTH BORNEO.

THE ALLEGED SCANDALS.

Mr. Travers Buxton, secretary, and Mr. John H. Harris, organising secretary, of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, in a letter dated June 12, state:—This Society has for some time past been investigating certain very serious charges made by ex-officials and others, in regard to conditions in North Borneo. These charges relate (1) to the seizure of native lands for rubber estates, and the destruction of native graveyards; and (2) to the improper treatment of imported labourers. The Committee considers it to be a most significant feature that Lord Milner has not been able to say that he is himself satisfied that there is no truth in the allegations. This fact, that the Secretary of State will not give any such assurance, greatly increases the concern which our Committee feels as to the gravity and correctness of the allegations.

Lord Milner's letter, dated April 8, in these terms:—I am directed by Viscount Milner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th March on the subject of certain allegations which have been made concerning the administration of the State of North Borneo. In reply, I am to state that it is not considered that the evidence which you adduce would justify the Secretary of State in interfering in the administration of North Borneo by the British North Borneo Company, to whom the internal affairs of the State are assigned by the agreement between His Majesty's Government and the Company of the 12th May, 1888.

Replying to another letter from the Society, Lord Milner's private secretary wrote on 13th May:—I am directed by Viscount Milner to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 3rd May with regard to certain allegations against the administration of the State of North Borneo, and to inform you that his Lordship fears that he cannot depart from the decision conveyed in the letter from this Department of the 8th April, which was arrived at after careful consideration of the representations made by the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, and the replies made by the British North Borneo Company together with the previous correspondence on record in this Department.

ALLEGIANCE TO SINN FEIN.

"OFFICIAL" LIST OF PUBLIC BODIES.

Sinn Fein recently issued a list of Corporations, Councils, and Guardians who have declared their allegiance to the Irish Republic.

The list includes—Dublin, Limerick, Waterford, Droghda, Clonmel, Athlone, Ballinasloe, Ballyshannon, Bray, Callan, Carrickmacross, Castlebar, Clonsilla, Dundalk, Enniscorthy, Fethard, Granard, Kilkenny, Killybeg, Lisnaw, Macroom, Maryborough, Monmellick, Nenagh, Newcastle, Queenstown, Roscommon, Templemore, Tipperary, Trim, Wicklow, Cork, Galway, Wexford, Sligo, Arklow, Ballina, Bantry, Bundoran, Carlow, Carrick-on-Suir, Cavan, Cootehill, Dungarvan, Fermoy, Gort, Kells, Kinsale, Little Kenny, Longford, Malton, Monaghan, Navan, Newbridge, New Ross, Rathfriland, Skibbereen, Thurles, Tralee, Tuam, Youghal.

The following rural public bodies—Monaghan, Carrick-on-Shannon, Enniscorthy, Kilkenny, Galway, Athlone, Sligo, Slieve Donard, Westport, Clonsilla, Dungarvan, Fermoy, Castle Blaney, Donegal, Manorbennet, Galway, Athlone, Skibbereen, Tuam, Birr, Clonmel, Rural Councils—Dundalk, Mellon, Strokes town, Ballinboro, Cavan, Callinbridge, Edinacorney, Glenties, Kinsale, Loughrea, Nags, Guards, Rathfriland, Carrigrohilly, Ballina, Cashel, Carlow, Ennis, Kinsale, Glenties, Roscommon, Tubbermore, Borrisokane, Carrick, on-Shannon, Guardians, North Dublin, Rathfriland, Kilkenny, Balrothery.

It is proposed to issue a second list when all the newly-elected County Councils and Rural Councils have had an opportunity of "pledging their allegiance to Sinn Fein."

The *Irish Bulletin* says it is common knowledge that no Irish Republican representative will take the oath of allegiance to the King of England.

NOTICES

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NEW SEASON'S

"IXL" BRAND.

Strawberry	Jam	13 oz.	lins	35. c.
Apricot	"	16 oz.	"	35. "
Black Currant	"	16 oz.	"	35. "
Plum	"	16 oz.	"	35. "
Orange Marmalade	"	16 oz.	"	35. "
Apricot	Jam	27 oz.	"	60. "
Black Currant	"	27 oz.	"	60. "
Plum	"	27 oz.	"	60. "
Orange Marmalade	"	27 oz.	"	50. "

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Essence of Rennet

In bottles sufficient to make 32 pints.
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By using only "ROSCOE BRAND" MACARONI, PASTA, Noodles, Egg Noodles, etc., you will have the most healthful and delicious food. These products are made from the finest quality of wheat and are guaranteed to be pure and healthful. They are sold in all the leading grocery stores and are highly recommended by the medical profession.

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A NEW STOCK OF THE ABOVE IN
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GENERAL RAVENSHAW.

DIES SUDDENLY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Cape Town, June 8.—General Ravenshaw, General Officer Commanding in South Africa, died suddenly from heart failure while elephant hunting in the Addo Bush, near Port Elizabeth. From a private telegram it appears that General Ravenshaw had been missing since Sunday. Particulars of his death are so far somewhat vague, but it is stated that the body was found at noon on Tuesday. Death was due to heart failure, and must have been instantaneous. The body was found, face downwards, evidently having fallen from a tree. The General still held a rifle grasped firmly in his hand, and

to all appearances there had been no movement whatever after he fell.

Port Elizabeth, June 9.—General Ravenshaw Major Fitzroy, son-in-law of the Governor-General, and General Dawson, the hero of Delville Wood, were the guests of Major Pretorius, General Ravenshaw, Major Fitzroy, and Major Pretorius left the latter's camp for a walk in the dense Addo Bush, and, though armed they had no intention of looking for elephants. On encountering a herd, however, the trio followed it, but the pace was warm and the General dropped behind.

As the General could not be followed, search parties scoured the bush without relaxation in all directions, till on Tuesday morning the General's body was found. The burial took place this morning at Major Pretorius' camp.

PHOSPHATE TREASURE ISLAND.

A FINE ACQUISITION FOR BRITAIN.

The little island of Nauru, in the Pacific, some eight miles square, which before the war was owned by the Germans, was the subject of an animated discussion in the House of Commons recently.

By the decision of the Supreme Council, the mandate for its administration was given to the British Empire. The island has the richest reserve of high-grade phosphate in the world, and Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand have bought out the company controlling the export and agreed to pay 3½ millions as the purchase price. The Bill to ratify the purchase came before the House, and there appeared no reason why it should not go through without opposition, but the policy which the agreement sought to establish roused the brothers Cecil to hot opposition, and brought Mr. Asquith into the discussion.

Colonel Leslie Wilson, in moving the second reading of the Nauru Island Agreement Bill, said its object was to sanction the ratification of an agreement which had been made between the British Government and the Governments of Australia and New Zealand relating to the island, which was annexed by Germany in 1888, and in September 1914 was unconditionally surrendered to an Australian war vessel.

It had large supplies of high-grade rock phosphate, for which there were urgent demands in the Empire for use as a fertilizer. At the Paris Conference it was agreed that the island should be administered by the three Governments jointly, and that the Pacific Phosphate Company, which owned the concessions, should be bought out, and the minerals worked on a non-profit-making basis. The purchase price had been fixed at £3,500,000, of which this country's share was £1,483,000.

Mr. Ormsby Gore moved the rejection of the Bill. Mr. Mosley seconded.

"OLD POLICY OF GRAB." Lord R. Cecil said the Bill was absolutely inconsistent with the Covenant of the League of Nations, and if proceeded with it would be perfectly fatal to the House to talk any more about scraps of paper. This Bill would give our enemies all over the world a chance of alleging that we were pursuing our old policy of grab.

Mr. Asquith said the agreement had no legal or international validity of any sort or kind, and was in flagrant contravention of the letter and spirit of the Covenant of the League of Nations. It gave preferential treatment to three parts of the Empire as against the rest of the world. That was against the Covenant of the League, and he earnestly trusted the Government would reconsider the Bill, and not press it now.

Lord Hugh Cecil asked the Government as a proof of their sincerity to insert a clause in the Bill to limit the operation of the measure to a definite period conditional on the approval of the League of Nations. There was a lamentable want of straightforwardness in the present administration. He had never known a Government which had so bad a reputation for not telling the truth.

Mr. Bonar Law—These are strong words. Lord Robert Cecil said the only difference between them was that Mr. Bonar Law now used words in direct opposition to what he said some years ago. He had never done that. (Laughter.)

MR. BONAR LAW'S DEFENCE. Mr. Bonar Law said, as far as the general good of the world was concerned, nothing was lost by transferring this phosphate island, with 1700 inhabitants, to the British Empire. It was all very well to speak in strong terms as if there had been a departure from morality, but the House should consider the susceptibilities of the Dominions.

All the Colonies were represented when the agreement was

VICAR'S FIGHT FOR HIS CHURCH.

SCATHING CRITICISM OF RICH PARISHIONERS.

Some outspoken comments are contained in "A few words of explanation" which the Rev. Robert Poulkes, vicar of St. James's, Pontonville, has issued to his parishioners, writes a Daily Chronicle representative.

Last year his stipend amounted to only £36. The church is falling into decay—he has already been summoned because of its dangerous condition—and requires £2,000 spent upon it immediately. In addition, there is a "destructive" party who wish to see the edifice pulled down.

This leads the incumbent to deal trenchantly with the apathy which is being generally displayed. If the church comes down, he says, a large district around it will be simply given up to "Paganism, public-houses, and picture palaces."

"As the church-people who have means refuse to give any appreciable help," he goes on, "it has been decided to appeal to the Sultan of Turkey and to the Sultan of Morocco, and deferentially and respectfully request them to send deputations to inquire on the spot into the moral and religious condition of this district, and to thank the Sultan of Turkey for always respecting Christian churches, and for never pulling them down or despoiling them."

"This piece of barbarous vandalism has been reserved for nominal friends of the Christian religion, who are content to allow a populous district to revert to barbarism and paganism rather than spend a paltry sum to repair the parish church."

"We might, in return, supply the Sultan with a few wrinkles regarding the raising of revenue. Instead of killing Armenians the Sultan might be induced to send inland Revenue officials among them. These Orientals have still much to learn how to raise money."

The vicar denounces bazaar as "only contrivances for people to assemble to tell lies and cheat each other, and render themselves liable to a visitation from a scourge of small pox."

A Daily Chronicle representative, who called at the vicarage found Mr. Poulkes to be a gentlemanly clergyman, apparently determined to fight for the preservation of his church—as far as is known the only one in Great Britain that is a household property.

He admitted that some of his "explanation" was "a bit sarcastic," but he wanted to arouse people to a sense of their responsibility and to make them think.

ARRIVAL AT PARIS. The real gravamen of the charge against the Government was that in doing this they have upset the whole League of Nations, and shown complete selfishness.

No sane man could say they had been selfish. The three Governments had bought up the existing company on terms which the company considered fair, and had taken the risks involved. Although it was necessary to get the sanction of Parliament to the agreement, that did not in any sense preclude the League of Nations from refusing to confirm the arrangement if they thought it unfair.

Mr. Clynes associated the Labour party with the attitude taken by the opponents of the Bill. The amendment for the rejection of the Bill was ultimately defeated by 217 votes to 77, and the Bill was read a second time.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday, the 31st July, 1920, commencing at 11 a.m. at Holt's Wharf, Kowloon.

(For account of the concerned) 525 Boxes Tin Plates

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Miss Georgia Spencer to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, the 30th July 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at her residence, No. 39 Wyndham Street

The Whole of the Valuable Household Furniture (therein contained)

comprising:—Teak console table with bevelled mirror, Chesterfield couches & armchairs, easy chairs, teak overmantels, fine Japanese water colours, engravings, brass vases, ornaments, white lace & art curtains, brass electric standard lamps, electric fittings carpets etc. etc.

Teak extension dining table leather covered dining chairs, teak sideboard with bevelled mirror, teak dinner wagon, teak iron chest, teak silver cabinet, dinner set, glassware etc. etc. Double brass bedsteads with box springs, teak double wardrobe with bevelled glass doors, teak dressing table with bevelled mirror, teak washstand & tiled top, washstand, teak chest of drawers, lady's desks, tin-lined box-couches, toilet crockery etc. etc.

Also A Quantity of Blackwood comprising:—marble top tables, stools, flower stands, teapots etc. etc.

And 1 Cottage Piano by Allison 1 Victrola with cabinet & 35 records 4 Electric ceiling fans 1 Singer's treadle sewing machine.

On view from 21st inst. Catalogue will be issued. Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Custodian of Enemy Property to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 30th July 1920, commencing at 2.45 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Selection of Antique China and Curios

comprising:—5 coloured, blue and white, vases, bowls, plates, two cups, and figures. Screen with 5 coloured plaques, Sang-de-bœuf vases and bowl. Colodon vases, Famille rose pen holders and seal-box, White "Goddess of Mercy" etc. etc.

A Collection of Bronze Ware. (Large flower pots, Figures, Buddhas, Josses, vases, incense burners, wine cup etc.)

Also A Quantity of Personal Effects, Books, and Chinese paintings. On view from Thursday the 29th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery. Catalogue will be issued.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

Burglar & Fire-resisting SAFES

"Prevention is better than Cure."

The Undersigned have just received a new consignment of Milner's Safes.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY

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IN A SEASON OF THE LATEST AND GREATEST OF LONDON AND NEW YORK SUCCESSSES.

MONDAY, Aug. 2nd. "FAIR AND WARMER."

TUESDAY, Aug. 3rd. "SCANDAL."

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4th. "THREE WISE FOOLS."

THURSDAY, Aug. 5th. "LIGHTNIN'."

FRIDAY, Aug. 6th. "POLLY WITH A PAST."

SATURDAY, Aug. 7th. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE."

Prices as Usual.

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CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer "NINGCHOW"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 29th July.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th August, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 18th August, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 28th July, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP

"RIOJUN MARU"

From JAPAN.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th inst. will be subject to rent. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 14th prox. or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th prox. at 10 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents, Hongkong, 28th July, 1920.

THEATRE ROYAL.

LAST THREE NIGHTS TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

Wednesday July 28th.

THE

LEYLAND

HODGSON

REVUE CO.

IN

"HAVE A NIBBLE"

Thursday July 29th.

ROSEBUDS

Friday July 30th.

POSITIVELY OUR LAST NIGHT

PERSIANA

LONDON'S MOST SUCCESSFUL REVUE.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

NOTICE.

MASSAGE HALL

MRS. HAN INOKUCHI, Graduate from the Nagasaki Massage School, has removed from No. 33 Queen's Road to No. 26, Stanley Street 1st floor. Telephone No. 1964.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG TUTORIAL & EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

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Principal

JOHN P. JONES, B.Sc., M.E. Min.

The Institute affords Special Preparation (Class and Private, Day and Evening, Oral and Correspondence) for University Matriculation and Degree Examinations.

New Session has now commenced. Tutorial Classes are being conducted in English, Mathematics, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Latin and French, for Hongkong University July Examinations.

Private Tuition can also be had in these subjects.

Prospectus on application.

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES

REPLIES AWAIT BOX No. —

NOTICE.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

An Interim Dividend of One dollar and seventy five cents per share for the six months ending 30th June 1920 will be payable on Wednesday 28th July on which date Dividend warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday the 26th to Wednesday the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors. MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary to The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd. General Agents for The West Point Building Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 13th July, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

An Interim Dividend of Three dollars and fifty cents per share for the six months ending 30th June 1920 will be payable on Wednesday 28th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday the 30th to Wednesday the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors. MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary. Hongkong, 13th July, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

An Interim Dividend of Four dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1920 will be payable on Wednesday 28th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday the 29th to Wednesday the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE

Secretary to the General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1920.

NOTICE.

We have this day removed our office to the top floor of Nos. 250 & 252 Des Voeux Road Central (Messrs. Kwong Sang Hong's main premises).

MOW FUNG & CO. LTD. Hongkong, 19th July, 1920.

WANTED.

EUROPEAN ENGINEER, highly qualified (Diploma of Riga Polytechnicum), with practical experience of Machine Building, Railway Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Engineering. Expert Draughtsman, speaking four languages, first class references, seeks suitable position. Address offers to Box 399 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Ship's Doctor for six months for a steamer trading between Hongkong, Singapore and Java. Apply to P.O. Box 411.

WANTED.—Experienced female stenographer for old established firm. Beginners need not apply. Box 403 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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FOR SALE.—Abergeldie 136 Peak. Apply 135 Peak.

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Glenside, No. 141 The Peak, near Barker Road Tram station. Apply to Lindstrand & Davis, Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—For immediate occupation, 3 rooms suitable for offices on Queen's Road Central, near the banks. Apply to Box 402 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

Notice is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of Nine Pence per Share on account of the year 1920 has been declared.

The Dividend will be payable on and after Wednesday, the 25th day of August 1920 to Shareholders on the Register on Tuesday, the 10th day of August 1920 and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 3/8 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board.

R. J. WILTON,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1920.

NOTICE.

ALEX. ROSS & COMPANY MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

For Stocktaking purposes. From Wednesday the 28th inst. till Saturday the 31st inst. our Machinery Department will be closed to General Business.

We request that all inquiries and orders be sent in writing during the period of Stocktaking when same will receive our best attention.

SOLE AGENTS IN

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REGULAR AND FAST SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)
 "LAOMEDON" 29th July London, Amsterdam and Antwerp
 "PROMETHEUS" 17th August London and Hamburg
 "OANFA" 17th August London, Amsterdam and Antwerp
 "PROTESILAUS" 31st August London, Amsterdam and Hamburg
 "ACHILLES" 9th Sept. London, Amsterdam and Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)
 "ALCINOUS" 14th August Havre and Liverpool
 "BELLEROPHON" 20th August Genoa, M's L'pool & Glasgow
 "RHESUS" 2nd Sept. M's L'pool & Glasgow
 "CYCLOPS" 11th Sept. Genoa, M's L'pool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)
 "IXION" 15th August Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver
 "TALTHYBIUS" 26th August
 "TYNDAROS" 6th October

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

As per Joint Service Advertisement on Page 9.
 For Freight and Further Information Apply to

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 AGENTS.

THE LEAGUE.

MR BALFOUR AND ITS ENEMIES.

The framers of the League of Nations never contemplated it as an instrument for rescuing Europe from its present condition of chaos, but as an instrument when Europe was rearranged—for seeing it was maintained on principles of justice and equity. This announcement by Mr. Balfour was received with cheers in the House of Commons when he made a statement on the position and prospects of the League.

He was, he said, one of those who believed that if the League, acting as the organ of the Peace Conference, failed in its endeavours to promote the diminution of armaments much of its utility would be gone. (Hear, hear.) If each nation declined to adopt any form of disarmament on the ground that armaments on the old scale were necessary, then the tragedy for the world would be great indeed.

SHAM PHILOSOPHY.

The work that lay before the League was not only of infinite importance, but it was of almost infinite difficulty. (Hear, hear.) Apart from its candid friends, the League had two sets of enemies. The first were those who frankly disliked the League. Sometimes they were what were called "men of the world." A man of the world was one who did not believe anything good of the world—laughter and cheers—and who did not think the world was capable of improvement. He shared neither of these views. The world could and had improved, and if the nations working in concert used the machinery created by the League they would gradually build up a state of public feeling which, in the absence of any positive sanction, would make such disasters as we had gone through during the past five years absolutely impossible. (Cheers.) Among other enemies of the League were those who in some mysterious way had persuaded themselves that war was a great moraliser. Then there were those who thought that a state of universal warfare was really the best method of obtaining universal progress. These people did nothing but harm by spreading this sham philosophy among

the young and ignorant. (Laughter.)

DANGEROUS FANATICS.

But much more dangerous than these enemies were the people who objected that the League did not go far enough. They thought it was so powerless as to be utterly contemptible. These were the enemies he was really afraid of, because if they were allowed to have their way they would destroy the League altogether. If the fanatics—if he might use the term without offence—were allowed to dictate the policy of the League he was certain they would blow it to pieces. Delay and publicity were the two main instruments for preventing international disputes. Then there was arbitration, and if that failed there was the commercial boycott, and in the last resort military measures. The League was not and could not be a complete instrument for bringing order out of existing chaos, and those who threw on it that burden in the name of peace and of the League of Nations were doing it the greatest disservice. The League was maimed and crippled because we had not been able to induce the United States to take part in it. Let them not, by throwing on it burdens it was ill-fitted to bear, destroy the most promising effort in the direction of renewed civilisation which mankind had yet made. (Cheers.)

A CASE FOR INTERVENTION.

Mr. Asquith did not differ fundamentally from the definition Mr. Balfour had given as to the normal and proper activities of the League. With regard to the reduction of armaments, he expressed the hope that the Great Powers who were victorious in the war and were now represented in the Council of the League would not be slow to set an example not only by suggestion, but in practice of what disarmament really meant. (Hear, hear.) As to the recent aggressive action of Poland against Russia, he maintained that it was a clear case in which the League had the power to intervene. It was its duty to intervene, and we had not yet had any satisfactory reason given as to why in this crucial test case the Powers with the greatest authority stood by with folded arms in silence and inertia, while its aggressive neighbour, Poland went on. He urged that the

WHAT GALLIPOLI MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

MR WINSTON-CHURCHILL'S BELIEF.

Mr Winston Churchill, in an article specially contributed to the *Liverpool Courier*, asserts that the Gallipoli Expedition had it been supported with sufficient vigour, might have brought the whole forces of the Balkan Confederation into the war upon our side (a transference of strength which might have been decisive), and have led Italy to join us sooner than she did. The ruin of Russia would have been prevented, and all those tens of millions of homes which were shattered or stricken by the fearful events of 1919 and 1918, or by the events still taking place in Russia and Central Europe, would have been successfully prevented.

"When the Cabinet was at last convinced it sent five new divisions of troops, but so tardily was this substantial reinforcement dispatched that five fresh Turkish divisions, drawn labouriously from all parts of the Turkish Empire, reached the Peninsula in time to meet it and to cancel it out. The high explosive shell fired in the first two days of the Battle of Loos exceeded the whole quantity fired on the Gallipoli Peninsula from beginning to end. Sent to Sir Ian Hamilton's army it would have overwhelmed the Turks. On the other hand, if every shell fired by Sir Ian Hamilton had instead been fired at Loos it would not appreciably have altered the disastrous issue."

work of the Supreme Council should be brought to an end with as little delay as possible, and its functions transferred to the Council of the League of Nations.

Lord R. Cecil said he feared the Cabinet, as a body, were not whole-hearted supporters of the League. He begged them to approach the matter with red-hot conviction.

"SEMI-THEOLOGICAL VIOLENCE."

Mr. Balfour said he did not underrate red-hot enthusiasm. Fanatics were sometimes useful, and even necessary, elements in every great movement—laughter—but he was not sure that great movements were beset by people who were always in a state of red-hot zeal. Lord R. Cecil's share in bringing about the Covenant had led him to a frame of mind which made him (Mr. Balfour) doubt his judgment on certain minor aspects. He was in that frame of semi-theological violence where the smallest variations aroused wrath in certain temperaments quite out of proportion to the real differences. War between Poland and Russia, he pointed out, was going on before the League was constituted. He could not conceive a more difficult or doubtful case for the intervention of the League. The Poles asserted that they were welcomed as liberators from the Bolsheviks. If the League had rushed in they could have only hindered Poland and they could not have controlled the Bolsheviks. The League could not do the work of the Supreme Council. The Supreme Council must do its own work, and the sooner it finished it the better would the Prime Minister and his colleagues be pleased. The debate was adjourned.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

S. S. "ARCHER"

From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, SHANGHAI, MANILA, HONOLULU & CADIZ.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns where they will be examined on July 23rd at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after July 29th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

THE Steamship

S.S. "GRACE DOLLAR"

having arrived from Vancouver, B.C. and New York via ports on July 22, 1920, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at consignees risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns until Monday, July 26, 1920, when they will be examined by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 2.30 p.m. on Monday, July 26, 1920.

Claims will not be accepted unless cargo is so examined by said surveyors, prior to the above date.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns.

All goods remaining after July 29, 1920, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Agents.
 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1920.

HELP TO END THIS BURGLARY EPIDEMIC IN THE COLONY BY BUYING

BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES

THEY ENSURE SAFETY OF YOUR VALUABLES AND EASE OF HEART.

THE SINCERE COMPANY, LIMITED.
 "HONGKONG EMPORIUM."

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CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The Steamship

"ELDRIDGE"

having arrived from Seattle via ports, on the 22nd inst. consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 28th inst. by the Co's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on or after July 29th will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

United States Shipping Board

Emergency Fleet Corporation

Managing Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th Floor Hotel Mansions.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1920.

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S.S. "TOBA" Beginning of September.

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S.S. "TJIMANOEK" October.

FOR AMSTERDAM AND HAMBURG.

S.S. "KANDEAN" November.

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Sailing:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.

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To Macao—Daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sundays at 9 A.M.)

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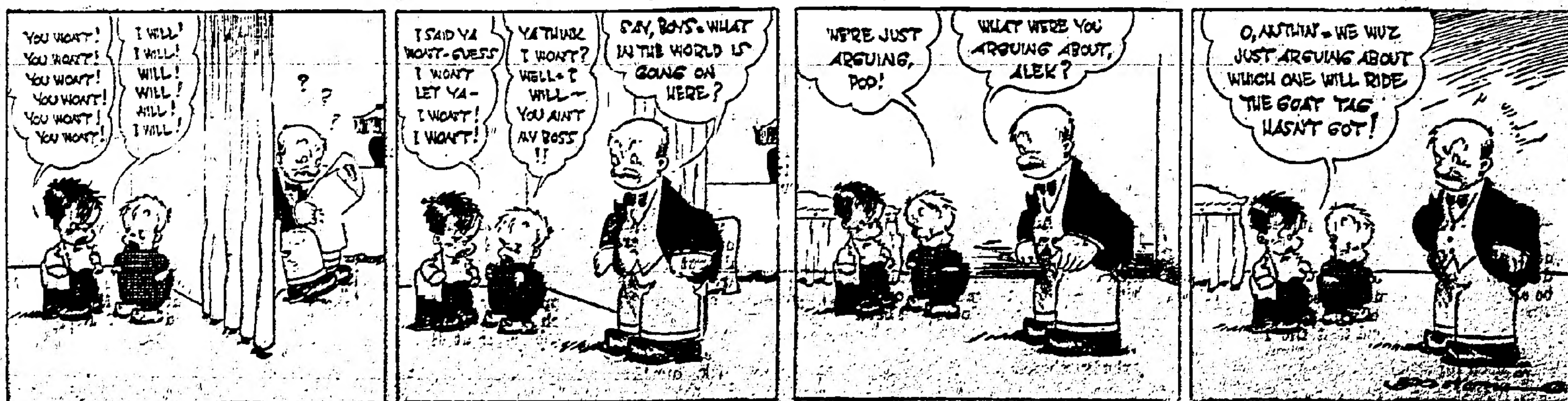
Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.

Further information may be obtained at the Coy's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Tross, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

They Liked To Argue About It, Anyway.

BY BLOSSER.



DELICIOUS SUMMER DRINKS

Can be made with
WATSON'S

PURE FRUIT SYRUPS

Mixed with plain or Aerated
Water. Raspberry, Strawberry,
Lemon, Lime Juice--etc., etc.

Prepared from the

GENUINE FRUIT JUICE.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Phone 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but a and evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

The rate per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be believed to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who are our agents there.

DEATH.

DE JOURNAL.—At his residence, Hongkong, Monsieur Marcel Rouet de Journal, aged 45.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1920.

EMPIRE SHIPPING FACILITIES.

Whilst we in Hongkong are looking forward to the eventual improvement of our harbour—and that means the improvement of our shipping facilities—it is interesting to call to mind that the Government at Home is paying due heed to the big question of Imperial Shipping, as is evidenced by the recent appointment of an Imperial Shipping Committee. We note with pleasure that it is agreed among important shipping circles that the Committee is a strong one and that an excellent choice has been made of the shipping representatives. One of the most important shipping journals at Home recently devoted itself to a leading article on this matter, pointing out that the work which had been entrusted to the Committee was of an important character that would occupy a considerable period in consideration.

Of the need of establishing improved communication between the Mother Country and the Dominions and outlying Colonies there can be no disagreement. It must be readily admitted that the life of the British Empire depends primarily upon its sea communications. Whatever the existing magnitude of the ocean-borne commerce between the United Kingdom and the Dominions, producer, manufacturer, and merchant alike are vitally concerned with securing cheap, regular, and efficient transport for their goods, and consequently with the progressive improvement of the Empire's shipping facilities. Yet, as was pointed out in the report of the Dominions Royal Commission, it is obvious to anyone who studies the problem that the pre-war facilities for commercial intercourse between the scattered parts of the Empire, not from any fault of the shipowner, however, were infinitely below the best available standard. Co-ordination and co-operation between the various authorities were wanting, and the proper development of ocean communication lacked its indispensable basis. There was little scientific anticipation of coming events, and still less preparation on a generous scale for future possibilities. It seemed, indeed, as though other nations had applied to the problem of harbour development, which is the indispensable basis to which reference is made above, a clearer vision of the future, and a broader comprehension of progressive tendencies. To-day there is every incentive to devise some means of permanent betterment of sea routes within the Empire, and so apply a powerful impulse to Imperial trade. One welcomes, therefore, the wide terms of reference of the Imperial Shipping Committee. They are charged not only to inquire into complaints with regard to ocean freights, facilities and conditions for inter-Imperial trade, but to make a broad survey of the facilities for maritime transport on Empire routes. They are also asked to make recommendations for the co-ordination and improvement of such facilities with regard to the type, size, and speed of ships, depth of water in docks and channels, construction of harbour works, and similar matters. It is common knowledge that the operations of shipowners have been materially restricted owing to the absence of adequate harbour facilities for the ships engaged in overseas trade, and that the size and depth of vessels to enable them to be operated on a true economic basis has been governed by considerations which ought not to apply. For this reason the decision to entrust this committee with an investigation of this branch of the subject is of the first importance. The action of other countries, particularly of the United States, has been in advance of the action taken or contemplated by some, at least, of the harbour authorities on Empire routes. Some of the information on this aspect of the subject was given in the report of the Dominions Commission, to which reference has been made, but it requires to be amplified and brought up to date.

In view of the appointment of the Committee there is something very opportune in the decision to have an expert's advice on Hongkong harbour—it may be all part of the same big scheme. It certainly is to be hoped the Committee at Home will realise the importance of the issues at stake in the inquiry and that the result of their report may be that improvement in Imperial communications which has been a pressing need for some time past. Hongkong has a vital interest in this matter and we shall be looking forward with eager anticipation to the publication of the Report.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

FISHY!

We don't know whether anybody else has noticed anything unusual about the last mail from Home, but ours almost walked into the office of its own accord. It heralded its advent by the distinct appeal it made to our sense of smell. We are referring to a batch of Home papers which came to hand on Monday morning. The first inkling that something was wrong was obtained when the office coolie arrived struggling under a huge batch of mail matter. There was a decided smell of fish about the office from that moment for the rest of the day. At first, our inclination was to put it down to the possibility of the coolie having had a more spicy breakfast than usual. But that idea was soon dispelled. Then our Chief Clipper, whose business it is to hunt out interesting bits of Home news, became visibly paler and said he thought he had better have a day's leave. Next moment, the office canary fell off his perch in a dead stupor. Then the editor's glass of milk (that's his favourite beverage!) turned sour. What on earth could it be? Just as we were on the point of sending for a Sanitary Inspector, the Acting Clipper (who was deputising for the Chief Scissors Wielder consequent on the latter's collapse) yelled: "Eureka!" At last the secret was discovered—paper after paper was found to be covered with a rusty-brown deposit which smelt more like poison gas plus a diseased tin of salmon than anything else we have ever encountered. There was a general rush by the staff for their gas-masks, and one of our men who had seen active service instinctively dashed for cover into the yawning mouth of our best and biggest waste-paper basket. Our No. 9 coolie, who lives near the Wanchai Shell Fisheries and is therefore proof against all smell, was summoned and he removed the offending literature to the depths below. The "All Clear" signal was then sounded and work peacefully resumed. But why will they mix up mails with dried fish aboard some of these steamers?

SHIP'S LIGHTS.

A correspondent who is engaged on the West River run has brought to our notice a matter that is deserving of attention. He states that a night or two ago, between Wangmoo red beacon light and Flat Island, nine steamers were passing, West River bound. The distance being about nine miles, it meant that there was one steamer per mile. One of these vessels (our correspondent gives the name) appeared to have a red light on her stem head, but on closer examination this proved to be a red curtain on the saloon window. On one of the other ships there seemed to be a huge red light completely obscuring the masthead and green lights until at close quarters these latter were just visible. The cause of this was a second red side-screen above and joined to the ordinary one, and our correspondent says that if this this was intended for an oil light a piece of board above and over the electric light would enable the masthead and green lights to be properly displayed. The suggestion that arises out of these things is that bright red or green curtains should be taboo on the windows or port holes of vessels, as at night they become confused with the side lights and their use might well result in collisions. Perhaps this matter could be looked into by the harbour authorities so far as ships leaving Hongkong are concerned.

HEALTH PRECAUTIONS.

We have been looking through a public health notice issued by the Shanghai Health Officer, the aim of which is to advise on precautions against disease. It is a very admirable bit of work, with the object of which we are in full sympathy. But to carry out the whole catalogue of recommendations would make life a very burdensome if not an impossible business. Fruit, vegetables and salads which have not been cooked or sterilised must not be consumed, neither must food on which flies have settled, alcoholic drinks must not be tasted during the hot weather, and bread which has not been sterilised by re-baking in an oven must not be eaten. Then flies must be excluded from the serving room, kitchen and servants' quarters by windows and doors screened by perforated zinc, houses should be made rat-proof and everybody should be vaccinated against small-pox, once in three years and against

DAY BY DAY.

IN PRACTICE A CONSERVATIVE MEANS A MAN WHO CANNOT REMEMBER ANYTHING BEFORE YESTERDAY, AND A PROGRESSIVE MEANS A MAN WHO CANNOT IMAGINE ANYTHING BEYOND TOMORROW.—G. K. Chesterton.

There was a clean bill of health in the Colony yesterday.

Owing to cholera at Kobe the a.s. Empress of Asia will not call there this voyage.

On her voyage from Kobe and Mopi the N. Y. K.'s Tatsuno Maru, encountered a typhoon.

The engagement is announced of Mr. P. J. Wodehouse, C.I.E., to Laura, widow of the late Dr. Harold Macfarlane.

The a.s. Chipewah which arrived in Hongkong at noon yesterday, went through two typhoons after leaving Weihaiwei.

A fire which broke out at about 8.10 last night completely gutted a three storey building in Des Voeux Road, near the Sincere Company's premises. The Fire Brigade quickly arrived on the scene, and were able to confine the fire to the building involved. The origin as well as the extent of the damage is not known.

The a.s. Yue Ying Wa, a Chinese vessel whose agents are Messrs. Carmichael and Clarke, arrived in port this morning with 500 tons of beans for Hongkong and 1,750 tons of beans for other destinations. She arrived from Newchang, Dainy, and Keelung. She experienced exceedingly bad weather. As already reported in these columns, the Yue Ying Wa towed the Japanese steamer Kinkon Maru into San Nui Bay. The Kinkon Maru was disabled and was flying signals of distress.

The Chinese contractor, who was summoned for not taking proper precautions in blasting operations at Kowloon, and in consequence of which a piece of rock came flying through the window into the dining room of Mr. W. M. Johnson's residence, was to-day fined \$15 by Mr. N. L. Smith in spite of a defence put up by Mr. Rowan. Mr. Rowan held that such a mishap could not be helped by the contractor who had observed all the precautions that "human ingenuity" could devise for such cases.

Two members of a gang of pickpockets were arrested at about the same time yesterday, following their unsuccessful operations against two persons. In one case an Annamite constable of the Shanghai French Municipal Police who was passing through the Colony on transfer to Indo-China had his purse picked by one of the thieves in Lower Lascar Row, but promptly grabbed the thief who was thus obliged to drop the purse and take to his heels. He was eventually arrested by Chinese detective after a short chase, and to-day given six weeks at the Police Court. His colleague in crime received the same term of imprisonment from the Magistrate.

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.

The Admiralty announces that it is intended to begin at once the distribution of the prize money at present available in respect of those who are not now in the naval service. The amount of one full share earned by 30 months' qualifying service, is 50s.; the number of shares depending on the rank held at sea. As it is impossible to deal with all the claims at one time, the first distribution is confined to those whose surnames begin with the letters A, E, L, or S.

typoid yearly in May. This is only a title of what this Health Officer advises, though notice may be taken of his suggestion that boiled white cotton gloves for the "boy" during service of food can be recommended "if only as a sort of ritual of cleanliness." Why, life wouldn't be worth living if we all got so faddy as this. How are we to know whether flies have or have not been on our food, anyhow? Does he expect us to stay home from office and keep our eyes on these pests? Let's ask him another question: "Where do the flies go in the winter time?"

AVIATION NOTES.

[BY "METEORITE"]

Time at the present moment hangs heavily on the hands of our Aero Club officials. They have nothing much to busy themselves over, or at any rate, have not yet been in possession of an aeroplane on which to lavish a respectable show of aeronautical knowledge. There is, however, the forthcoming Aerial Derby to think about, and on this subject there has been some correspondence with the Government, which, while furnishing no definite statement as to the plans of the Club in connection with the event, revealed the receptiveness of the Government to any plans in respect of which its co-operation is desired. Much has been said of late in regard to the apparent lack of interest shown by the Government in local aviation matters, and in the general enthusiasm for this appealing subject residents are apt to regard with reproach the official decree which restricts the height at which seaplanes may fly when coming into the Harbour. The military people have the reasons for supporting such an order, but there were also the resulting dangers to vessels when a seaplane swoops down upon a harbour crowded with shipping, and I am informed that the Government had this possibility in view when they issued their mandate which practically compels seaplanes to taxi in when they enter the Harbour.

The present stage in aviation developments in the Colony has not called for special regulations coming into force, but I am told that the Colony will eventually follow the regulations set forth by the International Aeronautics Convention at which Britain and her Colonies were represented.

As yet no definite decision has been received as to the date of the Derby. The arrangements of this world wide fixture are still in the process of organization and the indications are that it will not be a *fait accompli* until a year hence. So far the Club is left without information as to the facilities expected here, whether in the form of an aerodrome or seaplane harbour, as both types of aircraft may be used in the race. My information, which is gained in the course of an interview with a Government Official, went to show that the Club has not conveyed any definite statement of its requirements for the reasonably ideal seaplane anchorage in the many sheltered bays of this Island and the mainland and I am told that it only needs the selection of the Club for its concession by the Government.

Much has been achieved of late to show the practicability of aviation in the Colony, and I am told that it needs only a practical demonstration of its value to the general public for the Government to come in with its assistance, financial or otherwise, in the building of an aerodrome or airport as its share of support. It would be bad policy and misappropriation of public funds were the Government to go into the expense of building on its own account an aerodrome just for the convenience of a few joy-riders.

On a recent visit to Haiphong I was afforded an opportunity to witness several flights made by the Aviation Corps of Indo China. The machines in use are not immune from mishaps, which frequently did happen. During my stay there an exhibition flight given during the national festival of July 14th, ended disastrously for one, Intrepid, airmen who broke an arm in a crash.

In aeronautics our French Allies apparently have nothing much to learn from us. On the river at Haiphong they are the proud owners of a *hydroplane*, a prototype of the motor-boat, which glides along the surface of the stream at an

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

THE THEATRE

Sir,—Had I been one of those brave souls in the play at the Theatre Royal last night, I should have felt inclined to have consigned playgoers to the South Pole, where they would have been compelled to applaud to keep themselves warm and to long in vain for such a bright and clever little show as that which was played to empty benches. For the Hodgson Revue Company gave of the best to a comparatively empty house; and whatever may have been their feeling at the lack of patronage, they acted with the nerve and aplomb of artists playing to a crowded theatre. Smokers will appreciate the simile when I say that it was a "Fulcrum" company playing to a "Woodbine" audience. "The Spa Girl," a revuette, sparkled with fun and humour. The scenery excellent and the acting good. One bright star in the theatrical firmament, Florence Harrington, who to my mind, excels any comedienne that has visited Hongkong, gave the most original and refreshing display of comedy acting I have seen for a long time. Quaintly humorous in voice and action, she made an art of the very difficult performance of portraying a foolish middle-aged spinster. Combine with that the genius of a first-rate male comedian and it will be realized how good she was. Theatre-goers have certainly missed the best individual performance they are likely to see for a long time. Excellently supported by her confederates, Florence Harrington certainly deserves at least the equal patronage which has been extended to others of less merit.

Yours, etc.

Hongkong, July 28, 1920.

LEYLAND HODGSON COMPANY.

"THE SPA GIRL"

The Leyland Hodgson Revue Company gave us last night at the Theatre Royal the revuette "The Spa Girl." The show was an entertaining one, but the performance lacked enthusiasm by reason of the poor house. These are "dog days" in Hongkong and consequently the theatres suffer. It is hoped that the last three nights of the season will see a better reception accorded the Company. Miss Florence Harrington acted the part of "Miss Scroggins" very well, while the Spanish Carnival scene was really impressive. "The Spa Girl" is in three acts, and the roles were filled in a manner that left little to be desired. Mr. Leyland Hodgson was an ideal lover, whilst Mr. Percy Baverstock as "Colonel Crumshaw" Miss Helen Suttie as "Molly" (the Colonel's daughter), Mr. Cyril Dane as the Fortune Teller and Mr. Jack Gordon as "Percival Potter" had parts that fitted them like gloves.

To-night the Company presents "Have a Nibble."

WAR DECORATIONS.

ARMY COUNCIL REQUEST.

Headquarters office informs us that the Army Council is anxious that all those awarded decorations (as distinct from ordinary War Medals) who have not yet received them should have them presented as early as possible. With this end in view, those concerned should claim these decorations at once and should make application in the first place to the D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Headquarters, China Command, Victoria Barracks. All applications should state:—

- 1.—Name in full of claimant.
- 2.—Postal address.
- 3.—Full Regimental particulars by which he or she can be identified.
- 4.—The name of the decoration.
- 5.—Date of award.

incredible speed under the power of aeroplane engines and a propeller fixed to the prow, on the aeroplane principle.

Exhibition flights were given by Capt. Ricon in Macao last Sunday when a number of Hongkong residents who were there for the week end "went up." Mrs. A. J. Paterson and Mrs. N. Babbage were the first ladies to make a flight. Mr. L. Young, Mr. Babbage and Mr. J. Fisher also made a trip with the incidental enjoyment of a first flight.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

An American tourist was "doing" the Scottish lochs, and when his native guide brought him within sight of Loch Lomond the Yankee paused and gazed wonder-struck at the beauty of the scenery and the expanse of water. "I guess that's some loch," exclaimed the Yankee. "We haven't anything to equal it over our way." The guide was equal to the occasion and saw his opportunity. "If you could suck," he said, "as well as you can blow, you could have it over in a few hours."

To be in arrears with the rent may be an inconvenience, but, according to Judge Graham, E.C., Bow County Court, it does not justify ejectment. This is heartening news for a numerous company of transgressors who are far behind in payments, though it may be doubted whether the decision will be homologated by many brother justices. Still it opens up a wide field for ambitious tenants and deepens the curse upon the heads of disgruntled landlords. If a tenant "continues to pay," according to this learned judge, he does not stand within the danger of the law. Arrears do not matter if the tenant is still paying. The policy is an admirable one, and ought to be supported by all householders who do not find it convenient to pay up to the minute.

An interesting and practical contribution to the solution of the housing problem has recently been made at Bourneville. To demonstrate what might be done nationally with various kinds of building materials, Messrs Cadbury erected a number of experimental houses, in which five different methods of construction were employed. Examples of the wooden bungalow, the brick bungalow, as well as houses of the villa type built with concrete blocks, have been put up. The erection of the wooden bungalow occupied twelve weeks, and the brick bungalow nine weeks, but those periods, in good weather, it is thought might be considerably reduced. The wooden bungalow consists of living room, three bedrooms, a scullery, bathroom, larder, linen room, &c., and there is 750 square yards of garden. There is a gas-heated hot-water system, and an up-to-date cooking range. Similar accommodation is provided in the brick bungalow, but the rooms are somewhat smaller. Both types of houses cost £800, and the rental is given as 13s. per week, exclusive of rates. Two houses of the villa type built of concrete block were completed in five months. An interesting experiment was also made with building a bungalow on the *pisé de terre* (rammed earth) principle. The foundations in this case had to be carefully prepared on account of the weight of the 18 inch earth wall. The cost of the two latter types of houses has not yet been definitely fixed.

While playing on an Ayrshire course the other afternoon, a golfer had rather an uncommon experience. He was preparing to drive off when suddenly a little wren perched itself on his shoulder, and despite the efforts he made to shake it off, it refused to move. Ultimately he was forced to remove it with his hand. Even then, the bird did not leave him, but remained near the ball which he was about to play. This uncommon behaviour puzzled the golfer, who was at a loss to discover the cause of it. Happening, however, to look upwards, he perceived a hawk circling above, evidently marking the wren for its prey. This, then, was the reason of the little bird's behaviour, and in its fear of the greater danger, it had lost its fear of man. As soon as the hawk flew away the wren followed suit. A similar incident occurred last year when a fishing boat was returning to Girvan from Ailsa Craig, with a cargo of curling stones. A small titlark flew on board right into the cabin, and perched close to one of the crew who was busy cooking. It had been chased by a hawk, which was even then hovering near, and continued to keep near until the boat was close to the harbour, when it disappeared. The titlark remained until the boat was inside the harbour, and then finding its enemy had gone, flew away itself. Before doing so, however, it perched on the new spirit, and whistled shrilly as if giving thanks for its preservation.

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TYPHOON AT
HAI MEN.

TOWN HALF WIPED OUT.

On Thursday July 15, the typhoon was reported to have struck the coast of Chekiang, somewhere near Wenchow. From the following tragic description, it would appear that Hai men received the brunt of it. Hai men is some 50 miles north of Wenchow. At least 700 lives are estimated to have been lost. The correspondent says nothing of foreigners but presumably they, living farther back from the river escaped.

Hai men, July 18.—On Wednesday, July 14, the trouble started. We were at Shih-pu and intended to leave that evening by the str. Pao Hua for Hai men. The wind began to freshen at 4 p.m. We got our effects on board and were then informed by the Captain that owing to the falling of the glass and the continual increase of the wind, he considered that leaving for Hai men would not be advisable, and so decided to remain at anchor until the weather improved. He accordingly steamed to the most sheltered part of the harbour where we remained that night.

At dawn of the following day, the wind had increased considerably, and continued to grow more violent throughout the day, until at 11 p.m. part of the superstructure was carried away and as the strain was becoming too great for the single anchor down, another was let go.

Throughout that night there were many anxious moments but nothing parted and at dawn of the following day, Friday July 16, the wind was a good deal easier. By noon, although the glass was still decidedly low, the Captain thought it safe to continue the voyage to Hai men, which was by no means pleasant as bad weather was met when we got outside. We eventually arrived at Hai men at 7 p.m.

A TIDAL WAVE.

It was almost dark when we got up the river, but we noticed a waterlogged sampan floating down with the current; however, we did not give it a second thought other than thinking it had been blown off shore during the previous night, so we were altogether unprepared for the

sight which met us when off the town itself. One could not see with any clearness, but certain things were all too apparent. Every wharf and jetty had gone including the long wood jetty used by the S. O. Co. installation, the iron pontoon used by the steamship companies was a wreck and partially sunk, no sampans were to be seen, and few junks; however, after a wait of about an hour, a sampan came for us. As it was too dark to think of conveying the baggage, we left same on the steamer, hoping to have it delivered on the following day.

On landing it was seen at once that practically all the town immediately in that vicinity on the river front was a ruin, in many cases many shops, which we knew well, were entirely gone, others with the whole of the lower walls washed away, but the upper storey standing intact.

We proceeded through flooded streets (about 2 feet) to our quarters. On arrival there, we received a full account of the typhoon which has played such a havoc.

High winds were experienced during the latter part of Tuesday and continued to increase throughout the following day. At 6 p.m. on Thursday, the outer wall of the Yung An Steamship Co.'s building blew in and at 8 p.m. the town was invaded by a tidal wave which at that time was only about 18 inches deep, but which rapidly increased to a depth of five feet, even in the back streets. I believe that the R. C. Mission buildings situated on a hill were not in any way damaged.

THE LOOTERS.

From 8 p.m. onwards it is difficult to obtain a collected account of what actually occurred, it was undoubtedly a scene of terrible distress and chaos, sampans floating up the streets, houses falling, strong walls collapsing, screams of drowning men, cries of little children and women imprisoned in falling masonry, the dead and drowning drifting hither and thither and no one to retrieve the dead or succour the drowning. The tragedy continued until midnight, when as soon as the water began to subside, looters began their work. These were of the worst of the fishing classes, they worked several men to a crew, swam through the flooded streets, pre-

WHISKY QUEUES.

BAR STEWARDS
OVERWORKED.

New York, June 16.—Since the United States went dry by Constitutional amendment the boats to Cuba have been crowded, as well as those to Europe.

On every vessel the bar steward is overworked. Prohibition should be favoured by the steamship companies.

In one week recently 14,000 persons left New York for ocean voyages.

One large British liner reported the other day that its bar receipts on one crossing were 5,025 dollars (nominally £1,005)—a record.

Ships' officers say that men who travelled dry before now take a drink, while travellers who took a drink in the old days now take three or four. This they describe as the "psychology of prohibition."

Of course the three-mile limit has to be observed more or less. But the ship's log, if it were asked, might tell that the thirst of the parched passengers from this side is no respecter of the 18th amendment.

Long before the bar opens there is a line waiting.

Some of the more thirsty make the smoke-room their headquarters during the voyage, lest they miss something.

Men who once imbibed a solitary cocktail before dinner, now miss the dinner and specialise on liquids.

Instances are not rare where the visible supply of drinkables has been exhausted before the voyage ended, this resulting in scenes of infinite pathos.

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PELLING before them roughly made rafts: it was an easy matter for them to enter the godowns and shops as the doors were burst in by the flood.

Any commodity they could obtain was game to their net, often taking cases of goods which were already irrevocably ruined by water. A merchant that escaped both looters and the flood was indeed fortunate. I have not yet heard of one.

500 LIVES LOST.

Property damaged or destroyed is as follows: Practically all river frontage is gone, all shops and buildings along the river are in complete ruin or the ground floor has been destroyed. I have already said that all jetties, pontoons etc. along the river have been destroyed.

The loss of river craft is very heavy, however the sampans got off fairly well probably on account of their lightness in comparison to the junks. About 30 per cent. of the former were saved.

Sampans and junks strew the interior country for miles, sampans have been found washed as far inland as 10 li, while junks are frequently seen at half this distance.

It is impossible to estimate as yet the casualties as so many bodies will have been taken out to sea on the receding tide. Those in the immediate vicinity of Hai men, most number nearly 500, probably far more.

At the junction of the Taichow-fu and Hwang Yu Rivers, over 200 bodies of men, women and children were seen floating, but these are not included in the above estimate, as it is impossible to say to what district they belong. Nothing is yet known of the damage done to other towns and villages in this neighbourhood. Rumour states that both Taichow-fu and Hwangyu have also suffered, but this is not certain.

Over 100 brick houses have been destroyed and ten times this number of straw houses. A MILLION DOLLARS AT LEAST. The destruction of property in Hai men alone amounts to at least \$1,000,000.

Opium held clandestinely by certain merchants and lost or looted during the flood, will probably total another half million, while it is quite impossible to estimate the damage done to the crops, because as yet the farmers do not know if any can be saved, certainly not more than 30 per cent. at the most for the distance of many li.

I have sent a number of films showing the damage done to Messrs. A. B. Watson, & Co. where those who are interested can obtain prints.

On both Friday and Saturday nights the town was again flooded, but as I write (Sunday morning) the town is practically clear of water again, but there is still a large amount of debris in the streets. — N. O. Daily News.

NOTICES

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JAPANESE TENNIS EXPERT.

HOW SHIMIDZU LEARNED
THE GAME.

The sensational defeat by Mr. Z. Shimidzu, the famous Japanese player, of M. Gobert, the French champion, was the great event at the lawn tennis championship meeting at Wimbledon recently.

In the following special article Mr. Shimidzu relates how he learned the game, and gives an insight into the lawn tennis methods of Japan.

It was about 40 years ago that the game of lawn tennis was introduced into Japan from England.

In the beginning the regulation covered balls were used, but the game being chiefly played in schools, on hard courts, these covered balls were found to be too expensive, and after a little time the uncovered ball was adopted. Although the game has since then made enormous strides, the uncovered ball is still universally used in Japan. It is true that among the best players there is a desire to play the game in every essential as it is played in international contests, and in some of the schools and colleges the covered ball is being taken up again, so that those of us who come abroad are made familiar with the conditions under which the game is played in the country of its origin.

TWO STYLES OF PLAY.
In Japan it is customary with us to develop separately two styles of play. There is the net player, who keeps his position up at the net, and the base-line player, who occupies a position on the court similar, to the lady in a mixed double. We have not yet learnt to play in combination as is done in a men's doubles here. Moreover the net player in our game does not serve, this being done each time by the player on the base line.

In Japan I was a net player, which accounts for the fact that my service is not so well developed as I think it would have been if I had had an opportunity of devoting more attention to it. I first began to play tennis when I was 15, and played for about six years in Japan. When I went out to India, in 1912, I had my first serious games on grass courts in Calcutta, and played there for nearly eight years.

The game in India is very popular, and the standard of play is fairly high. Nearly every principality has a tennis court, and this gives very good facilities for the general playing of the game. Some of the Indian players I have come across are quite good, and I understand that there is every hope of establishing an All-India Lawn Tennis Association, and they may send a team to contest the Davis Cup next year.

AGE & YOUTH.
In regard to my own experience on English courts I cannot say much, as I have not been long enough in England to form any definite impressions. But I may say that I like the climate of England very much, and I find playing in the tournaments a very pleasant experience. And may I say that I especially admire the sportsmanship that I have found amongst all English players, and the great kindness that has been shown to me.

I admire, also, the fine standard of play that is upheld by the older English players. It has been a wonder to me that there are not more first-class players among the younger generation. I know that there are other sports which absorb the talent of the younger players, and perhaps this may be the reason why lawn tennis is not taken more seriously.

I think this is a pity, because in my opinion a player has no chance of qualifying for first-class honours unless he has begun to play early and become well grounded in the game while young. To learn the game thoroughly I think hard courts are better than grass courts. It is a faster game, the bound is truer, and there is more vigour about it.

Next year I hope we shall be able to get together a Japanese team to compete for the Davis Cup. We have quite a number of prominent players, such as I. Kumagai and S. Kashio in New York, and S. Okamoto in Calcutta.

AN IMPORTANT SECRET OF
HEALTH

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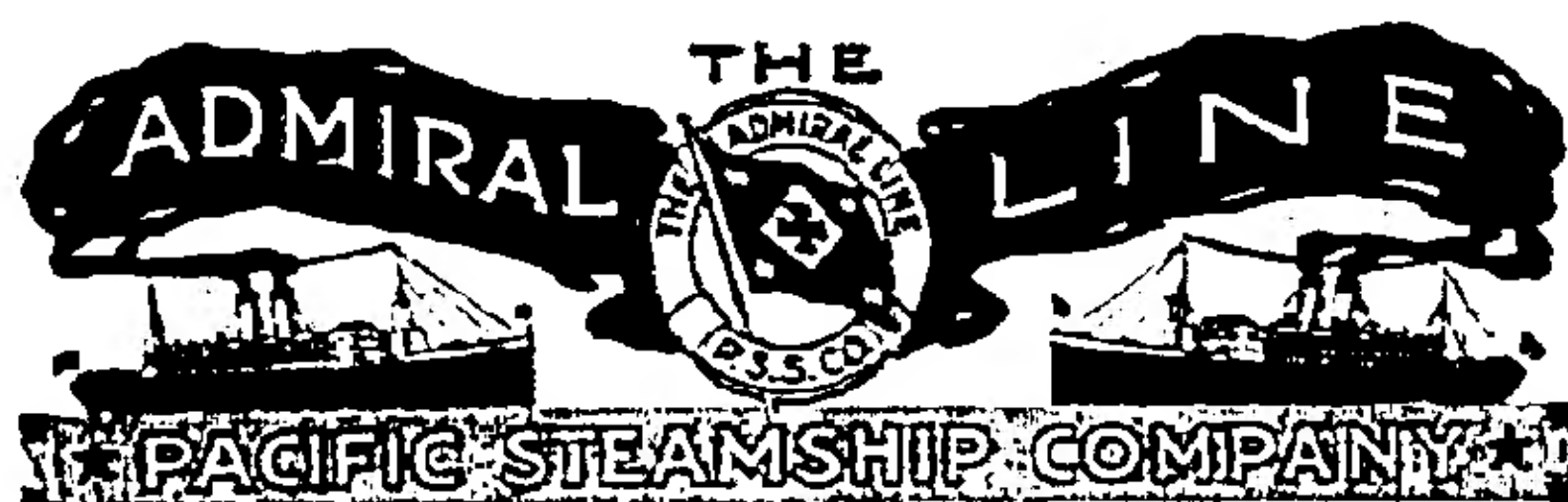
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C. of Spokane	P. & O.	Aug. 19
Tenshin	M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 20
Africa	M. O. S. K.	Aug. 21
Coast	P. S. Co.	Aug. 22
West Hika	L. A. Co.	Aug. 25
Delight	P. W. Co.	Aug. 25
Akuta	M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 25
E. of Russia	C. P. O. S.	Aug. 26
Birmingham	B. L.	Aug. 27
Nile	C. M. Co.	Aug. 28
Kanagawa	M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 30
Toba	J. C. J. L.	R. Sept.
Shinyo	M. T. K. K.	Sept. 6
Ningchow	B. L.	Sept. 6
Alps	M. O. S. K.	Sept. 7
Chicago	M. O. S. K.	Sept. 9
Kansas	B. L.	Sept. 10

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

Takada	P. & O.	July 23
Takatsang	J. M. Co.	July 23
Tatsuno	M. N. Y. K.	July 23
Chakung	J. M. Co.	July 23
Tatsuo	M. N. Y. K.	July 23
Tiliwong	J. C. J. L.	July 23
Szechuen	B. & S.	July 23
Sesbu	M. O. S. K.	July 23
Editor	S. & D.	July 29
Sunling	B. & S.	July 29
Kansu	B. & S.	July 29
Luzon	M. O. S. K.	July 29
Hailoong	D. L. Co.	July 29
Eastern	P. & O.	July 29
Torilla	P. & O.	July 30
Hangsang	J. M. Co.	July 30
Kaga	M. N. Y. K.	July 30
Riojum	M. D. & Co.	July 30
Yuensang	J. M. Co.	July 30
Lake Gtano	P. M. Co.	July 30
Shinyo	M. N. Y. K.	July 31
Chensu	B. & S.	July 31
Innsbruck	D. & Co.	July 31
Penang	M. N. Y. K.	B. Aug.
Unnan	M. O. S. K.	Aug. 1
Amakusa	M. O. S. K.	Aug. 1
Chipsing	J. M. Co.	Aug. 1
Loksang	J. M. Co.	Aug. 1
Borneo	D. & Co.	Aug. 2
Tililap	J. C. J. L.	Aug. 3
Taming	B. & S.	Aug. 3
Tililap	J. C. J. L.	Aug. 3
Haiching	D. L. Co.	Aug. 3
Haibong	J. M. Co.	Aug. 3
Lachow	M. B. & S.	Aug. 3
Suiyang	B. & S.	Aug. 3
Nagato	M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 5
Tibini	J. C. J. L.	Aug. 6
Haiyang	J. M. Co.	Aug. 7
Nagato	M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 7
Tiliboet	J. C. J. L.	Aug. 11
Tango	M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 21
Eosien	P. & O.	Aug. 29
Hungaria	D. & Co.	Aug. 21
Tangshing	J. M. Co.	Aug. 31



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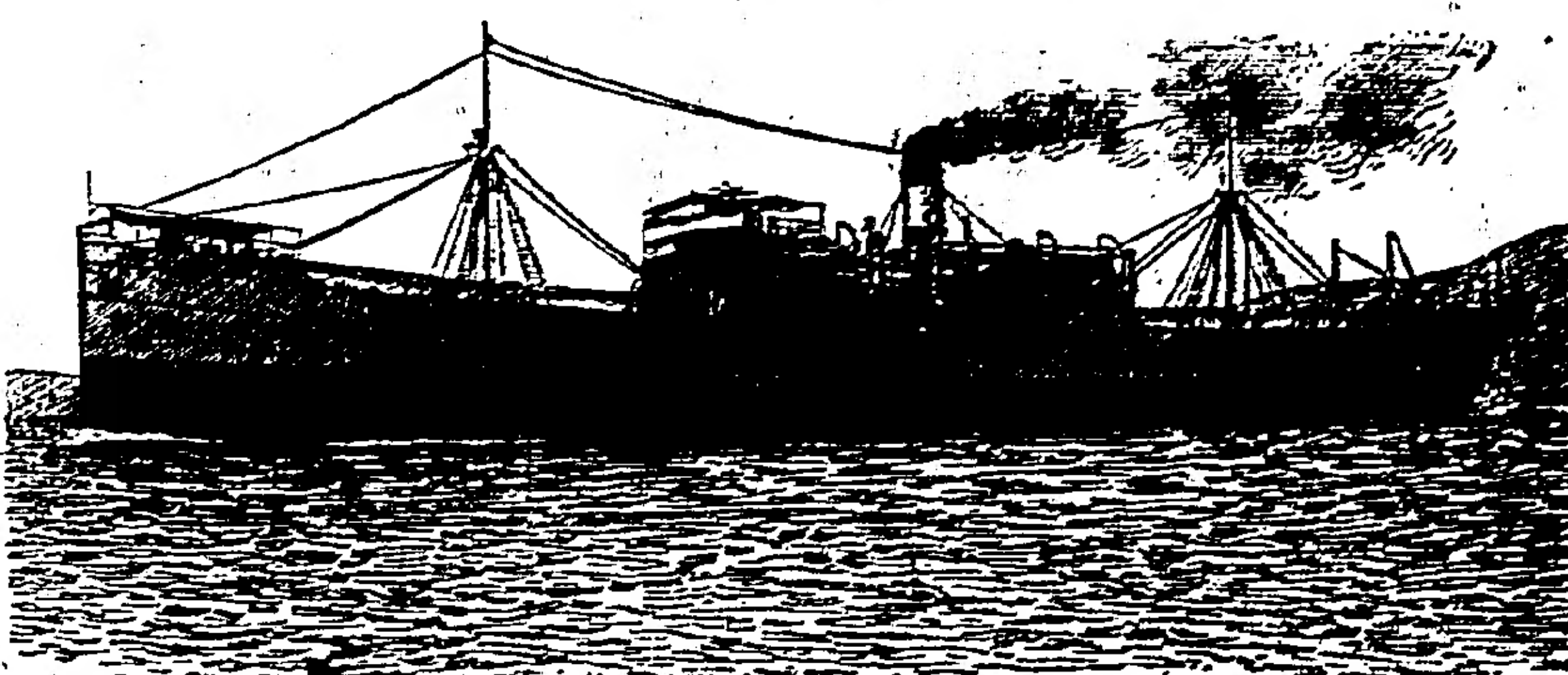
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THE PAGE



STAGE MODES of the Moment



Josephine Whittell wears this Gorgeous Evening Gown and carries this Wondrous Feather Fan

Modes of the Moment.

Modern stage clothes are just what you or I would wear, given like occasions. The day has gone by when a woman could say, in disparagement of another woman's costume: "As flashy as a stage costume." Modern stage dress duplicates modern fashionable dress, except of course in burlesque productions where everything is exaggerated for the sake of comedy or in "character" parts. And the French dressmakers expend their best efforts on clothes that will be exploited before the footlights. Many a stage frock has set the fashion, and if you follow fashion closely you will find that stage costumes keep very closely to all the little changes that mean up-to-the-minute style. Many of these stage costumes are highly distinguished too and well worth copying or adapting for personal use.

CORSETLESS EVENING GOWNS.

The long, clinging lines of the gown worn by Miss Josephine Whittell follow the lines of the figure and there is no suggestion of definite waistline, bodice, tunic or overskirt; it is all one long, exquisite line of undulating, shimmering fabric, the rich brocade weighted here and there with fringes of jet. The flat band of plain material straight across the bust is an effort that always gives a woman height and stateliness, and the gown has a small train of the plain satin—also suggesting height and stateliness. Miss Whittell, you see, wears the pretty little French strap slippers. About twenty times as big as her wonderful feather fan—but then a fan must be enormous now, to command



Fetching Off-the-Shoulder 1860 Bodice worn by Dorothy Dickson

PRETTY DANCE FROCKS.

Dorothy Dickson wears one of the most-talked-of "Lassie" frocks, and a picture of her in this enchanting concoction is presented on today's page. One of the stage eccentricities is the addition of hat and parasol to this frock, which is obviously an evening costume, but the parasol is undeniably an 1860 affair with its tiny pinked out silk cover and long handle. No bells of the sixties, one feels sure, ever wore such perfect little slippers either. In those days footwear had not achieved its present perfection and neither slippers nor buttoned walking boots had the patrician grace that they now have. Of course, all the costumes of the sixties were distended over hoop skirts. A lady in those days would have felt as denuded and immodest without her hoop as without her stockings. But the frock itself, with its garlands made of tissue ribbon and its appliqued flowers in delicate pastel tints is delectable.

Another evening frock with roses and garlands up to 1920 date is worn by Ina Claire who always wears frocks that the debutantes rave over—and copy for themselves—but this little costume is one of the prettiest of all the pretty Ina Claire frocks. Isn't the loose little bodice, hanging like a jacket over the tulle skirts, a cunning idea? And how interesting is the use of pleated taffeta ribbon in sleeve and sash! The garlands in this case are sewed to a silk foundation skirt and are softly veiled by the outer skirt of tulle—which might almost, you see, be distended over a hoop, so bouffant, is the

up of the draped underskirt so that its edge falls in scallops, while the tulle overskirt is quite long—to the upper strap of the little French dancing slippers. This is an ingenue frock, very modest and girlish as to décolletage.

The trailing sash gives a certain dignity to the simple, girlish frock of embroidered chiffon worn by Miss Jeanne Eagels. A very girlish frock it is, with its rounded neckline and short straight sleeve.

A DIAMOND GOWN.

A stage costume of the exaggerated style—is the diamond gown worn in "What's in a Name." The diamond gown is all a quiver with light when its wearer moves and she has diamond and wand bracelets that add to the sparkle of the costume.

JOTTINGS.

AN OSTRICH EGG is the shape and size of the very newest hand-bags. Soft-coloured kid is the chosen material for such a dainty accessory, and a delightful touch of novelty is given by the addition of contrasting-coloured silken embroidery at top and bottom, while silken handles and a long tassel to match are attractive finishing touches.

BLACK HORSEHAIR.

Stiff and shining is the newest material which Paris is using for millinery. For large picture hats it is used in conjunction with cire ribbon.

SQUARE PANELS.

heavily embroidered with bright-hued raffia complete many of the newest of the more dressy jumpers. Creps de Chine, georgette and charmeuse are favoured materials.

BLUE AND GOLD.

brocade is rich material for evening wear. A straight-out bodice and a slightly flared skirt emphasized by a wide sash of plain gold tissue are effectively set off by a full train in brocade.

AN ORIGINAL FROCK.



Roman ribbon, black, red, green, yellow and white makes the very smart vest and ends in a long sash to finish the top part of this frock. The skirt is tiered in accordion pleats which is ever so pretty a fashion for the growing girl. Navy blue tricotine is the material.

FLEATS AND PUFFS.

are among the salient features of the models which are being shown in the Paris salons at present. Skirts are very short, though it is rumored that their length will be increased by an inch or two in the autumn.

This Lissome Costume worn by Jeanne Eagels Adds Height and Slenderness to its Wearer

JOTTINGS.

QUITE ORIENTAL.

are the newest dress occasion blouses. Materialised in soft shaded georgette, they fall just below the waist and end with a wide band round the hips. This band may be embroidered in quaint design to match the bands which finish the above-the-elbow sleeves or may be adorned with innumerable frills.

EXTREME SHININESS.

is the chief characteristic of the trappings which adorn the newest tailor made coat dresses, cloaks and hats. Patent leather oilcloth, polished braid and lacquered ribbon are the various types of material used. The very newest toques which shimmer delightfully in the sunshine are made of shiny straw and trimmed with lacquered ribbon.

SILVER SPANGLES.

looped into wide panniers on each hip, gave a delightful shimmering effect to the straight-cut evening gown of black charmeuse, which a pretty Parisienne wore at the opera recently. From the folds of the draped corsage gleamed silver spangles and bands of silver fringe edged the tiny puff sleeves.

SUMMER MILLINERY.

Some of the most attractive of the new hats are arranged with transparent crowns of tulle and wired brims of fine black Chantilly lace, outlined at the edge with a very becoming shadow over the upper part of the face. These hats are made as a rule in large picturesque shapes and trimmed with a cluster of brightly coloured flowers, or a tiny bunch of pink roses lightly on the brim.



This Stunning Dance Frock with its Spirred Ribbon Sleeves and Sash is worn by Ina Claire

LITTLE FOLKS' CORNER

ADVENTURES OF THE TWINS: III.

Rubadub, the fairyman, called Ben Bunny to come next and get cleaned up to go to the Land-Where-Spring-Was-Coming.

Now, of course, Ben had been asleep all winter under warm blankets and a nice white bedspread (of snow), but you know how you get tousled when you're asleep, and you need to be washed and combed in the morning, very much indeed. But Ben had another reason for coming to Scrub-Up Land to see Rubadub.

Scramble Squirrel was with him, and Scramble had the same reason Ben had for coming. He, too, had been asleep all the winter in a bedstead of tree roots, with his pantry right beside him, so that he could reach out and help himself without disturbing the covers. He needed scrubbing as much as Ben Bunny—combing too, his tail was so tangled. But both had something on their minds besides being spring-cleaned.



Ben Bunny and Scramble Squirrel whispered something into Rubadub's ears.

When Rubadub called Ben, Scramble came running, too. "Hello, here, you two vagabonds," laughed Rubadub, dipping his scrubbing brush (a porcupine, you know) into a bucket of suds. "If dirt was a penny a pound you'd be millionaires."

For awhile he was very busy lathering, scrubbing, and rinsing and rubbing, until both Ben and Scramble looked as spick and span as laundry baskets.

"You'll do now, run along and have a good time," nodded Rubadub to the two of them. But instead of going away, Ben Bunny whispered something into Rubadub's ear, on one side, and Scramble Squirrel whispered the same thing into the ear on the other side.

"Well, I never!" exclaimed the fairyman in surprise. "You two are queer ones! But I'll have to ask Nancy and Nick what they think about it."

"I'll tell you next Wednesday what it was that Ben and Scramble wanted."

(To be continued next Wednesday.)

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COWARD AND DEBAUCHER.

Just when people are beginning to forget about that doubtful character, the German ex-Crown Prince, out comes a book which shows him up as even more contemptible than even the most prejudiced had supposed. This book, "Behind the Scenes at German Headquarters" (published by Hurst and Blackett, 16s.), is the work of M. Henri Domellier, who was made Municipal Commissioner when the Germans occupied Charleville. He came much in contact with the Germans and saw much of the Crown Prince.

Coward and debauchee is the character that the author gives the Prince. Much was heard during the war of the armies of the Crown Prince. He posed as sharing the hardships of his troops, leading them sword in hand to victory. Never was there so false a picture. He was never taken seriously either by his officers or by the French of the invaded regions.

"Wilhelm junior never got to the front except by accident, when the command had prepared a big affair, when success was in sight, and when his august presence was required to revive the spirits of the field grey. On such occasions the Prince went to collect the laurels gathered by his soldiers, still hypnotised by his name. But he was never absent more than 24 hours. He never assumed actual command of his armies in the firing line.

While the Germans at home imagined the Prince suffering the hardships of the field he was engaged in less dangerous ways of exercising his Royal prerogatives. Black prisoners were another amusement for our Imperial idler. Thirty-seven Senegalese, captured during the Aisne offensive in 1917, had been placed at his disposal. At first these unfortunate prisoners of war had served him as playthings. He had their hair done up in eight faultless tufts, and took them about with him in turn in his car. His great delight was to make them sweep the streets in this guise. He photographed them himself, both in undress and without any dress at all, and these documents, which he carefully preserved, were not the least glorious of his military career.

The lowest women of the town were his companions and favorites. Then he entered on a liaison with a French girl, Gabrielle Bonnier, who took the place of the Crown Princess. He was at no pains to conceal the scandal which was only stopped finally by the deportation of the Royal favourite, "not without energetic protests on the part of the Crown Prince."

"He posted sentries at the four corners of his estate to prevent her abduction, and he came to blows with his physician, whom he accused of aiding and abetting the kidnapping. However, negotiations were entered into, and finally the Crown Prince consented to part from his beloved."

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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 11, Greenway Street, London, E.C. 2.

Authorized Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000

The Bank of England.

The London Joint City & Midlands Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES:—

Bombay Calcutta Colombo Hongkong London Madras Shanghai Singapore

HONGKONG BRANCH

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business Transacted

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum

Fixed Deposits at the rate of 4 per cent per annum

Savings Bank Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent per annum

Cheques and Drafts payable in any currency

Letters of Credit issued in any currency

Bills of Exchange negotiated and collected

Mail and Cable Payments effected

Commercial, Time and Savings Deposits received in local currency

Pounds Sterling, United States Dollars, Peso, Tael and Yen currencies

YOUR ACCOUNT IS INVITED.

C. H. BENSON, MANAGER, Hongkong.

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Head Office: 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital \$2,000,000.00

Directors:—

Mr. Pong Wai Tung, Chairman

Mr. Chow Shoo Sun, Mr. Li Kuan Chun

Mr. Kuo Ying Po, Mr. Mo Ching Kuei

Mr. Chen Kai Ming, Mr. Pao Ping Shun

Mr. P. K. Kook, Mr. Ng Chang Lok

Chief Manager: Mr. Kan Tong Po

Asst. Manager: Mr. Li Kuan Chun

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital \$12,379,800.00

Reserve Funds \$3,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

HONGKONG BRANCH: 20/21

Cecanought Road Central Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

New York Bankers—Irrving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months 3% per annum

For 6 months 4% per annum

For 12 months 5% per annum

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—

No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital \$2,000,000.00

Reserve Fund \$200,000.00

Directors:—

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Mr. Chow Shoo Sun, Mr. Li Kuan Chun

Mr. Kuo Ying Po, Mr. Mo Ching Kuei

Mr. Chen Kai Ming, Mr. Pao Ping Shun

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ENTERTAINMENTS

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by Alfred Watkins,
100, Strand, at the City of Westminster, England.